# The Deseronto Post

A Weekly Journal of Information; Independent in Religion or Politics

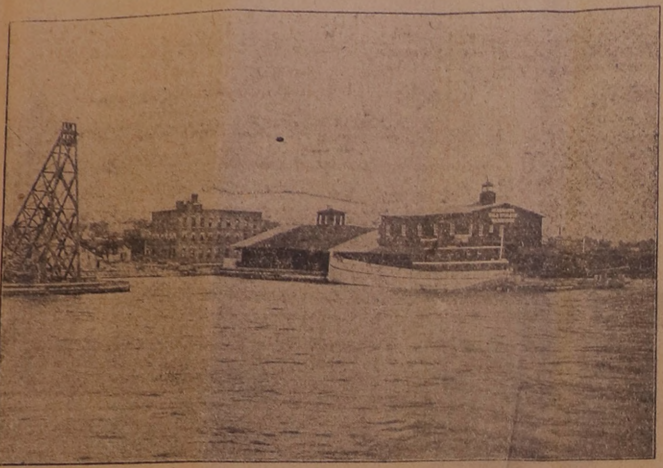
## and EAST HASTINGS LEADER

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## Crass Stupidity in Letting this Dock Go this Way



Dock at Deseronto, owned by C. N. Railways, which has been allowed to waste away for want of use. The buildings may be in the hands of the wreckers shortly.

## Impecunious People Not Wanted Here

A regular meeting of the town council was held in the town hall on Tuesday evening, Nov. 16th.

Members present: His Worship the Mayor, presiding; the Reeve; and Councillors John C. Burns, John Dalton, Robert J. Dewar and James A. Dunn. [illegible] on Oct. 19th were read and adopted.

The following communications were read:

Assistant Provincial Treasurer of Ontario, enclosing cheque for $20.04 being the share of railway tax due our municipality, less charges for local patients. Ordered filed.

Miss Mary Crush thanking the council for cheque sent her. Ordered filed.

The following accounts were then read:

| | |
|---|---|
| McKelvey & Birch, Ltd. supplies for waterworks | 31 50 |
| W. J. Bowen, account books | 50 |
| Municipal World, binder | 6 89 |
| Town clerk, postage, etc. | 3 40 |
| Hydro-Electric, repairs | 290 23 |
| Arnold Collins, supplies | 81 04 |
| Town clerk, supplies | 6 05 |
| Quinte Fuel, Dock & Supply Co. Ltd., coal | 17 00 |

Moved by Coun. Dalton, seconded by Coun. Burns, that they be referred to the Finance Committee to be paid if found correct.—Carried.

The Reeve read the report of the Finance Committee. He said on October 19th last (the date of the last meeting of the council), we had to our credit in the Standard Bank the sum of $3714.68. Since that date the treasurer has deposited $2025.06. He has withdrawn from the bank during the same period $5009.11, and there is now standing to our credit in the books of the bank the sum of $730.63. The treasurer's expenditures include $105.00 to the Quinte Fuel, Dock & Supply Company Limited, for supplies to streets department; $115.76 to Harry M. Moore for advertising and printing; $800.00 to the public school board for town grant; $2620.86 to the Standard Bank of Canada to take up pumping station, gas and improvement debentures and coupons; $104.00 to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, for time of operators at pumping station and liability insurance, and $301.96 to the Hydro-Electric Power Commision of Ontario, for power consumed at the pumping station and for street lighting; the balance being expended in paying election expenses, sundry smaller accounts and the salaries and wages of the town's employees. Our indebtedness to the Standard Bank of Canada remains at $6500. He moved, seconded by Coun. Dewar, that the report be accepted.—Carried.

Coun. Dewar read the report of the Water, Gas and Electric Committee, and moved, seconded by the Reeve, that the report be accepted.—Carried.

Coun. Dalton read the report of the Streets and Market Committee, and moved, seconded by Coun. Dunn, that the report be accepted.—Carried

Coun. Dalton read the report of the expenses incurred in building the cement sidewalks on the east [illegible] east side Mill Street, and moved, seconded by Coun. Dunn, that the report be accepted.—Carried.

Coun. Dunn, in the absence of Coun. Metcalfe, read the report of the Town Property, Fire and Police Committee, and moved, seconded by Coun. Dalton, that the report be accepted.—Carried.

Coun. Burns read the report of the Legislation, By-laws and Printing Committee, and moved, seconded by Coun. Dunn, that the report be accepted.—Carried.

Coun. Burns asked leave of the council to introduce the following by-law, namely: "A by-law to appoint a time for holding Court of Revision;" and moved, seconded by Coun. Dewar, that the by-law be now read a a first time, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on By-laws.—Carried.

The by-law having been read a first time, His Worship vacated the chair, and the council went into Committee of the Whole on By-laws, Coun. Burns in the chair.

The by-law having been read a second time, the committee rose and reported. Moved by the reeve, seconded by Coun. Dewar, that the report be accepted, and that rule 49 be suspended for the present session.—Carried.

Moved by the Reeve, seconded by Coun. Burns, that the by-law be now read a third time, passed, signed, sealed and numbered 648.—Carried.

The by-law was then read a third time, signed by the Mayor and town clerk, and the seal of the [illegible] presence of the council.

The reeve informed the council that the amount due by Mr William N. Myles for pool room license, is being liquidated by Mr Arnold Collins, as he has agreed to turn in to the Chief Constable all moneys received by the pool room.

The outstanding taxes of the Dominion Hardwoods Limited and the Beacon Match Company were again referred to by the Reeve who said the non-payment caused a great inconvenience to the town and steps will be taken to have these taxes paid before the end of the year.

The mayor referred to the matter of the liklihood of tramps coming into the town during the coming winter, as they have in preceding winters, and then appealing to the Charity Committee for assistance. The Reeve said that their coming here was in his opinion largely due to the cheap rentals for houses of sorts, in comparison with rentals in other towns, and he thought if the landlords were spoken to about it, they would possibly see that thoroughly impecunious people, likely to become a charge on the town, would not be accepted by them as tenants.

Moved by Coun. Dalton, seconded by Coun. Dunn, that this session do now adjourn.—Carried.

## Former Deseronto Man Dies in Edmonton, Sask.

Following an extended illness of over a year the death took place on Sunday afternoon of W. J. Magrath, of 6240 Ada Boulevard, a prominent resident of the city, in his 52nd year. About a year ago the deceased suffered a paralytic stroke and for two months had been confined to his home in the Highlands.

In addition to being a well-known real estate operator in the city for many years, the late Mr Magrath formerly took an active part in municipal politics. In 1912 he was an unsuccessful candidate for mayor in a three-cornered fight with William Short, K.C., and the present mayor of the city, Joseph A. Clarke.

The deceased was born near Deseronto, Ont., in 1869. For a number of years he engaged in the cheese exporting business at Belleville, Ont. In 1904 he came to Edmonton, with his family and has resided here ever since. He was senior member of the real estate firm of Magrath-Holgate.

The late Mr Magrath was a prominent member of the Methodist church, having been an active worker in the Highlands Methodist church. He is survived by his widow and one son, Adrian.

Deceased was always interested in clean sport, curling and lawn bowling being his favorite games. He was the president of the Alberta Curling association, one of the founders of the Highlands curling and bowling clubs, and in 1914 was president of the Edmonton baseball club, operating a franchise in the Western Canadian league.

The funeral will take place at 2.30 p.m. on Wednesday from the family residence to Mount Pleasant cemetery. The service will be conducted by the Rev. T. J. Cobbledick. Arrangements are in charge of Howard & McBride.—Edmonton Journal, Nov. 8.

## Caught in Chicken Coop

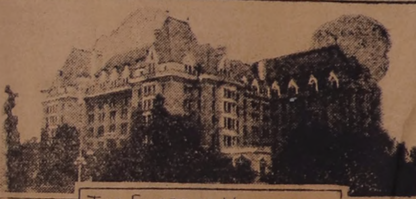
For some time past hen coops, the property of farmers on the Front of Thurlow Township, have been visited and chickens stolen. The other night Mr Wm. A. Clazie heard some person at his hen house and succeeded in holding two parties who were subsequently brought to the police station, Belleville. They gave their names as George Smith and Frank Stevens. A charge of attempting to steal chickens was preferred against them.

## VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND WHERE GRASS IS ALWAYS GREEN AND GOLFERS PLAY AT CHRISTMAS






FROM VANCOUVER TO VICTORIA



THE EMPRESS, VICTORIA

Vancouver Island folk pick roses in the garden when the Christmas bells are ringing, and the golfer is never off his game, so far as being able to play is concerned, because there he can drive, approach the green and putt almost every day in the year. In the fall and during the winter the grass is rich and green, and bloom is perpetual. This is due to the warming influence of the Japan current, which is the Gulf Stream of the Pacific Ocean. Vancouver Island was named after Captain George Vancouver, of the British Navy, who discovered it in 1792, and has an estimated area of 15,000 square miles. Its trees, among them the stately Douglas fir, which towers 3?? feet above the roads over which the traveller glides by automobile, or by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway, which runs northward through half the length of the island, are magnificent beyond description, some of them being 6 or 7 feet in diameter. Along the road are many comfortable hotels and country chalets, many of them like the inns one finds on English country roads.

Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, [illegible] its golf courses, its Chinese quarter, its turbaned Hindoos, its Empress Hotel and its beautiful Capitol buildings. Every year at least 5000 American golfers visit one course in Victoria, the Victoria Golf Club course and thousands of automobiles leave Seattle annually for Victoria and Vancouver.

There is splendid inland and deep sea fishing [illegible] wished to do something sensational has even gone out on the west coast waters of the Pacific and caught a real whale for breakfast. Needless to say, he did not have it served on toast.

## Twin Beds Coming

"Twin Beds" the funniest play in the English language, by Salisbury Field and Margaret Mayo with the same special cast and a superb production will return for its annual visit. As a laugh producer "Twin Beds" is said to be the greatest success the stage has ever known. It is radiant and glorious fun and hilarity that obtrude at every point throughout the play that holds an audience all the way and justifies the verdict that "Twin Beds" is the most eminent mirth impelling comedy present generations of theatre patrons have ever seen. It will be presented at the Naylor Theatre Saturday, Nov. 27th, with an exceptional company of farceurs.

## Steam Barge Randall Lost

The steam barge John Randall has been given up for lost on Lake Ontario. The vessel has been missing since last Tuesday and no trace whatever can be secured of her. A life belt marked "Wanderer" floated into Sacketts Harbor, and it is believed to have been used by one of the members of the crew, although it was not known in local marine circles that the Randall had any equipment of the old steamer Wanderer which has been laid up. The Randall is believed to have gone down between Stony Point and Point Peninsula. The Randall had two lifeboats, one of a wooden type and the other metal. Captain John Randall of Seeley's Bay, father of Captain Harry Randall, in command of the steamer Randall, stated over the long distance telephone from Seeley's Bay that he intended making a search with the steamer Buena Vista just as soon as the weather is favorable.

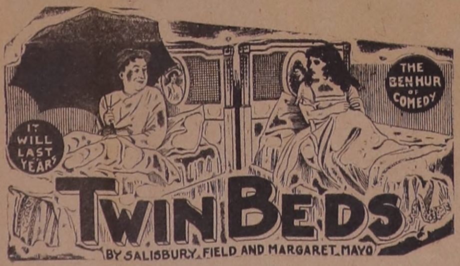
Captain Harry Randall belongs to Seeley's Bay. He had a crew of three, John Brady, Newboro, engineer; Harry and Gilbert Smith of Seeley's Bay, cousins of Captain Harry Randall. All were unmarried. The Randall cleared from Oswego last Tuesday with coal for Belleville.

The steam barge John Randall has been a familiar sight on the Bay of Quinte this year. It is not very long since the Randall was aground for a few hours at the mouth of the Napanee river here.

NAYLOR'S THEATRE

One Night Only, SATURDAY, Nov. 27

The Ben Hur of Comedy




With Mabelle Estelle and a Special Cast

A Laugh and a Scream Every Minute

It Will Last for Years

PRICES: Boxes $1.50; Orchestra $1.50; Parquet $1; Balcony 75c.; Gallery 50c. and War Tax. PLAN opens Mon., Nov. 22.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, NOV. 29-30




and 13th episode "Hidden Dangers"

# CURRENT COMMENT

## Not Wealth But Welfare.

While it is said that the coal strike has been settled, it is necessary to remember that a majority of the coal miners were in favor of a strike and only the lack of a two-thirds vote prevented the precipitation of one of the greatest industrial struggles the world has ever seen, the end of which no one could foretell. The idea of the nationalization of the coal mines has taken strong hold of the imagination of the miners, and it is to be feared that it is not the benefit of the country that they have in view, so much as an expected improvement in their own positions. It is the greatest error that the labor man who has not studied the matter suffers from to think that because a few men are very rich from private ownership, therefore the distribution of this wealth would make everyone well-to-do.

A rich man should be judged by the use he makes of his wealth, that is, by his distribution of it, and not merely by the amount of it. Rockefeller is supposed to be the richest man alive, although there is a woman in China who could buy him out if he were willing to sell. They say he has $100,000,000. But even if he had $500,000,000 this would be less than $5 a head of the population of the United States. If it were divided up to-day it would be dissipated to-morrow. Definite objects can be accomplished by a wealthy man with public spirit which the government cannot or will not undertake. It may be objected that not all wealthy men are public-spirited, but the application of this objection to poor men is equally valid.

Poor men without public spirit are just as injurious to a nation as rich ones of the same temper. What is needed in our modern life is less selfishness, less disregard for the common welfare, more willingness to regard the whole nation as a great family, every member of which is entitled to the consideration of the whole family. There may be naughty children in the family, but that is usually the fault of the family and not the child. There is something radically wrong with the family or the nation a majority of whose children are naughty. And that is why there is so much unrest in the world to-day, and why we need a new principle upon which to build our reconstructed society. To build on the old foundation with the old material is merely to repeat our old mistakes and solidify them in a more objectionable system than before. We must work, not for what each of us is to get for his work, but for what we can contribute to the whole national stock. Then, indeed, we shall be justified in asking for a fare share and division, and as there will be plenty for all, no one will be grudged what he may possess.

## Maintaining High Wages.

No employer of labor has gone on record anywhere as advocating reduction of wages, either now or in the future. The arguments for higher wages in the past few years have been conclusive. The wages were granted, and the general sense is that they must be maintained. There is one condition, however, and it does not seem unreasonable. The wages were advanced in war time, when production was speeded up by the workers with a life-and-death consciousness of its importance. The importance is not less at present, and the stabilizing of wages at a great advance on pre-war rates in lieu of the piece-work terms of the war years requires a proportionate return in production. The proprietor of a small factory had occasion to leave his home for some time and left the factory to run itself. When he returned he found that the workers had taken their own convenience about their work, and when he figured out the net result and found the place had been run in a hole, he closed it up and locked the door. The workers gathered and interviewed him and he explained the position and the accounts. They had not produced enough material, he showed them, to pay their own wages, not to speak of what might have been expected as a return on the investment. When this was understood they promised reform, and the proprietor said he would reopen the factory on condition that they would produce according to their ability. They agreed, with the result of turning out from fifty to a hundred per cent. over their slack record. Millions of people are doing what the workers in this factory were doing and unless there is a reform wages cannot be maintained and commodities cannot be cheap. It is difficult, however, as long as the political economists preach the law of supply and demand, to get the workers to adopt a practice that directly contradicts that fallacy. The demand for everything is practically unlimited. The supply should equal it. The real problem is distribution, and the political economists by failing to consider it have created the cults of communism and Bolshevism.

## Home Rule Operates in India.

This [illegible] the great experiment of Home Rule for India has its be[illegible] slight measure [illegible] authority [illegible] Canada, but it is admit[illegible]ly an ex[illegible]eriment among a people utterl[illegible] untried in self-government and inclined by their past history to depend upon paternal attention. Under the new regime this will not be withdrawn and at the same time much encouragement will be given to the new electorate to achieve further liberty and to train their unenfranchised friends to be prepared to take up these important duties of citizenship. The national consciousness of India has been awakened in a remarkable way, just as we have been told the national consciousness of China has been awakened. But this is the more remarkable in India, inasmuch as the religious differences of the people are very great. In China people are said to have three religions, but it would be equally true to say of a British scholar that he had three religions if he were an Episcopalian, an evolutionist, and a mystic. A man in the same way may be a Budhist, a Confucian and follow Lao Tze, and find no contradiction in his religions, pluto, sophical and devotional ideas. But in India it is different. The Hindu, Brahman and the Mohammedan are as the poles apart in their orthodox religions. Yet Hindu and Mohammedan have joined hands in the National movement in India. There is unfortunately a dissentient sentiment, dissatisfied with the scope of the Home Rule measure, and affected or infected by President Wilson's self-determination theories, not to mention Sinn Fein and Bolshevist influences. These are led by Yandlie, a man of great power of character and wide influence, who is at the head of a political boycott movement which is perfectly peaceful, but absolutely deadly in its effect upon the new legislation. The objection is to the limited franchise only 5,000,000 out of 300,000,00, or one in sixty, having a vote. It is believed, however, that the Home Rule scheme will receive a trial and that under the law-abiding tendencies of the people it will prove a success and be extremely widened in its scope before much time has passed.

## Wilson's Posthumous Potentialities.

Adhesion to the Democratic ticket of a portion of the Irish and German vote in the United States presidential eletcion has created the impression that the coming Republican administration will be less anti-British than a Cox administration would have been. That remains to be seen. A higher protective tariff would not necessarily be pro-British, and the "interests" appear anxious to push the shipping legislation that President Wilson vetoed. But if men of the type of Elihu Root and Herbert Hoover are included in the Harding cabinet we may be assured of something better than favor, and that is fair-minded and just dealing, which has all the qualities of Portia's mercy and blesses him that gives and him that takes. The Republican party has recognized also that the Irish question is no more a matter for Washington's consideration than Haiti is for London's. It will be the duty of President Harding, if President Wilson does not forestall him, to negotiate peace with Germany, unless the United States actually does want to create a record of having been longer in a state of war with Germany than the Allies. President Wilson has been rejected as few could have anticipated four years ago, and apparently because he was unable to educate his nation up to his own ideals. He failed to get the popular ear, by failing to talk Americanese. But even among the intelligentsia there had grown up a deep-rooted distrust in him and his methods. His idealism will save his reputation for later times, and while he may have a period of abscurity like Cleveland, he may also like that burly maker of phrases, achieve the solid admiration of posterity.

# HREE'S NEW WAY TO GET SERVANTS

### Paris Man Promises to Marry Successful Applicant.

Housewives in Paris, in search of help, which is as costly and as elusive here as anywhere else, are interested but not encouraged by the experience of an ingenious client of an employment agency in Rue Rochechouart who was overrun with respondents at the first call, all of them ready to promise to stay permanently. Such luck cannot be expected by the average despairing servant-hunter because in this case the applicant for a maid was a man, in whose behalf the agency placed the following card in its window:

"A single gentleman with a small fortune, living in Passy, wishes to engage a girl for general housework (so far in small letters and the following in capitals); will marry her if desired."

On the morning after the card was posted the agency received a telephone message from the client asking that it be removed at once, as a troop of women were besieging his doors, the agency having given all of them his address. He said he felt sure he could select from among them one to suit him, but he had a full day's job before him to sort out the ages and sizes and reduce the number of applicants so that he could make an intelligent choice.

### WAYS TO FRESHEN VELVET

Velvet gets defaced by having the pile or nap crushed. It can often be raised again by careful steaming. Lay a wet cloth over the back of the velvet, lift the two together and pass them over an inverted hot iron, holding the wet cloth next the iron, or hold the velvet stretched over the steam spreader on the spout of a tea kettle with the back of the velvet toward the steam.

Dust may be removed from velvet by brushing, then sponging carefully and steaming.

## DEMPSEY AND CARPENTIER SIGN THE PAPERS



They've really done it—they've signed the papers, those fatal papers—fatal to one of the two, but we can only stand by until next March and do our prophesying, as the contract reads that the bout in which Dempsey will defend his title, shall take place in the United States, Canada or Cuba between next March and July Fourth, the champion to get $300,000 and Carpentier $200,000. Dempsey is certainly giving "Carp" the "once over" as he is affixing his John Hancock.

## The History of Your Name

HISTORY OF McDONALD

VARIATIONS — MacDonald, Donaldson, Danielson, MacDonell, Donald, Donillson, Donellson.
RACIAL ORIGIN—Scottish and Irish.
SOURCE—A given name.

By far the greater number of families bearing this name are of Scottish descent, though originally it would be hard to tell whether the Clan Donald, through which it comes down to us for the most part, would have been more properly classified at that time as Scottish or Irish.

Geographically—that is to say, according to modern boundaries—it would be Scottish. But racially—considered from the angle of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries—it was just as much Irish.

The MacDonalds, or the Clan Donald, were the rulers of the Western Isles, which they had wrested back from the Norwegians, and at later periods their power was so great as to rival that of the kings of Scotland. Originally, of course, these Gaels had crossed over to the Isles and the Scoteish mainland from Ireltnd.

The clan name, "MacDomhnaill," comes from the given name of "Domhnall," compound of two Gaelic words "domhan" and "all," signifying "mighty world." Domhnall, or Donald, was a grandson of the chieftain who conquered the Norwegians. One branch of this clan crossed back to Antrim, in Ire[illegible] but the others remained in the Isles and in Scotland.

The name Donaldson, in its various spellings, is, of course, merely the English equivalent for "MacDomhnaill." Danielson is a corrupt form, for the given names of Donald and Daniel, while they sound somewhat alike, are not at all the same. The forms of the name in which the "d" appears are Scottish, leaving the Irish

## News of the Movies

In "Nineteen and Phyllis" Charles Ray will appear in up-to-date garb, a smart young nneteen-year-old. He has never had a part in which he revelled more and he has put some inimitable touches into his characterization of the boy who treasures memories of his old-fashioned rearing and gets much ridiculed for it. The only "villain" in the picture is a burglar, and he has a sense of humor.

Tom Santschi, who is in the Sierra Nevada Mountains finishing the sixth of a series of westerns, has the honor of having served for the longest period with a single producer, it is said. He was with Selig for ten years from the time that producer was making "The Spoilers" and other Rex Beach stories. His nearest rival is probably Harry Morey, who was with Vitagraph nearly a decade. Santschi is now with Pathe.

Annette Kellerman has again shifted from the picture studio to the vaudeville stage and is now on tour.

Killing a real tiger for a photoplay scene, will be the unusual stunt done for Frank Mayo's pcture, entitled "Tiger." Princess, the feline victim from the Universal menagerie has become too savage to live and must die anyway.

Mildred Davis, Harold Lloyd's petite leading lady, recently received a letter from a little admirer in Cork, Ireland. The girl wrote: "I love you very much, so I am sending you a half dozen handkerchiefs which I hemstitched and embroidered with your initials just for you. I know they are not much to send to such a fine lady." Mildred hastened to assure her Irish friend that such beautiful linen has become rare in this country.

New stars recently put forward are James Kirkwood, by Allan Dwan, and Alice Calhoun, by Vitagraph. Another company now forming is to star Marguerite Fisher.

# WOMEN ENTER ENGINEERING

### English Girls Form Company to Start Work in France.

With the announcement of the forming in the Midlands of the Atlanta Company, Ltd., women in England have formally and definitely entered the engineering industry.

The Hon. Lady Parsons, wife of the inventor of the steam turbine of that name, is chairman of the new company, the directors of which include engineers of both sexes. The manager of the plant is a thoroughly educated girl who served a three years' apprenticeship in a machine show during the war, and the secretary of the company, another clever woman technical supervisor i na factory throughout the conflict.

"The new firm does not anticipate any difficulty in geetting contracts," said Miss Caroline Haslett, secretary of the Women's Engineering Society. "The firm has already received a subcontract for machining the parts of a newly invented pump which the French Government has ordered for clearing the water from inundated parts of the devastated area.

"The factory is situated near an engineering college, so the girl workers will be able to continue their technical studies in the evening. They will work the standard forty-seven-hour week and be paid the regular trade union scale of wages.

"The directors hope to introduce a co-partnership system. Each of the original employees will become a shareholder and subsequent workers will be given the first opportunity of buying subsequent issues of stock.

"There are at least a hundred qualified women engineers who have served their apprenticeship at a factory in Scotland, where a certain number of women are employed in skilled engineering work. A large number of others have had three or four years' experience in munition factories, which make them almost equally skilled.

"So many of these girls are anxious to continue their engineering work that it was decided to organize a company controlled by women."

### STUDY OF NORTHERN ART

Anders Zorn, probably the greatest of Swedish painters, has given 160,000 kroner to the University of Stockholm for the establishment of a professership in the history of Northern art.

## SEC'TY TO PRESIDENT, WHICH ONE?



Richard Washburn Child and James B. Christian, one of which will very probably be the secretary to President Harding. Mr. Christian (above) was secretary to Mr. Harding during his campaign. Mr. Child is a New York lawyer and writer. Both have been mentioned as probable choice.

### WHEN SAPPHIRES BLUSH

The existence of the electric furnace makes it possible to create veritable diamonds, and to fuse chippings and fragments of ruby into one complete jewel. Now arrives a report that with the aid of radium successful transformations have been made in the appearance, if not in the nature of certain precious stones. A sapphire, it is said, has been turned into a glorious ruby by long exposure to the effect of radium. Chemically considered, this is not very surprising, for the two stones are both examples of corundum, and the mysterious accident of color is the principle difference between them.

## POEMS You Should Know

SONG FROM "MARMION."

Where shall the lover rest,
  Whom the fates sever
From his true maiden's breast,
  Parted forever?
Where through groves deep and high,
  Sounds the far billow,
Where early violets die,
  Under the willow.

There, through the summer day,
  Cool streams are laving;
There, while the tempests sway,
  Scarce are boughs waving.
There thy rest shalt thou take,
  Parted forever,
Never again to wake,
  Never, O, never!

Where shall the traitor rest,
  He, the deceiver,
Who could win maiden's breast,
  Ruin and leave her?
In the lost battle,
  Borne down by the flying,
Where mingles war's rattle
  With groans of the dying.

Her wing shall the eagle flap,
  O'er the false hearted.
His warm blood the wolf shall lap,
  'Ere life be parted.
Shame and dishonor sit
  By his grave forever;
Blessing shall hallow it—
  Never, O, never!

—Sir Walter Scott.

# SILO IS GREAT SAVER OF CROP

### Every Year More Farmers Are Realizing the Benefit.

The season that has just passed has had the effect of clinching in many quarters the argument in favor of silos. In localities where the growth was delayed by the unseasonable weather at the beginning of the summer, the harvesting was correspondingly late, and many farmers were caught by the unusual rains in September, which have made it impossible to adequately harvest the grain. In some sections it is still to be seen in the fields, blackened and ruined. This loss could, to a great extent, have been saved if the farm had possessed a silo or even more than one in which the damp product could have been stored tand converted into the very best of winter feed.

Without doubt the silo is the one building [illegible] do without, and every year an increasing number of practical men are coming to recognize this. The Government has been doing all in its power to bring this before agriculturists everywhere, and in some sections arrangements have been made for a considerable reduction in price of the necessary materials. Furthermore, in each district the first silo will be erected, it desired, under the direct supervision of a Government expert, and the neighboring farmers can in this way get the benefit of his advice for the small trouble of visiting the place during the erection of the silo. Last year an Irish baronet, who had also distinguished himself during the war, while visiting this province, was so much impressed with the importance of silos, that, hearing one was to be erected in the vicinity of Victoria, he went out to the farm and, donning the overalls he had brough with him, worked steadily for two days on the job in order to became thoroughly acquainted with the method of construction so as to be able to direct the erection of similar structures on his farm in Ireland.

## The Beauty Doctor Tells Girls How to Look Prettier.

Do not eat many green vegetables if you suffer from pimples. Some people are under the delusion that the more green food they eat the better the skin will look. This does not always follow, as vegetables are not easily digested. Indigestion never improves the appearance of the skin.

Some girls are surprised that they are so troubled with spots on the face—"because they live so plainly." The probability is that they live "too plainly," by which I mean that they do not eat sufficiently nourishing food. Poor food makes for poor blood, and this latter often manifests itself in spots and pimples on the skin.

A good, safe and simple outward application for spottiness is occasional dusting with fine boracic powder obtained from a reliable chemist.

Do not drink strong tea or coffee if you would keep your skin fair. The more milk you take with them the better.

Sitting much over the fire is not good for the complexion.

For a greasy skin wash with hot water and soap before bedtime, and twice a week bathe the face with a pint of hit water to which about twelve drops of tincture of benzion have been added.

Remember that the continued use of face powders tends to produce enlarged pores because they clog the pores (which are the mouths of tiny skin glands), and lead these glands to over-secretion in the effort to get rid of the clogging.

When powder, cream or any coloring matter is used on the face it should always be washed off with hot water before going to bed.

The wearing of thin tight walking shoes in winter is a distinct cause of red noses, red hands and chilblains.

If you value the brightness of your eyes observe this rule: Get as much sleep as you can before midnight. Do not work or read in a bad light. Do not read when wearing a spotted veil.

## The Magic Carpet

*Visits to New Worlds*

### POLAND

No country has more romantic asociations than Poland, no country of the continent is richer in tragedy, no country has suffered more from selfish and ambitious neighbors. It is almost uniformly lacking in natural protective boundaries. Immediately beyond the northern frontier is the strongly defensive region of the Masurian Lakes the Carpathians are some way beyond the present southern border. The average altitude is low and the country divides itself into three distinct areas: the plateoux of the south, the central plains, and the Baltic Ridge in the north-east. The climate is more temperate than that of the majority of Russia, and more severe of that of céntral and west European countries. Sanitary conditions are wretched in most Polish towns, and the provision of doctors and hospitals is hopelessly inadequate. The total population of the present Poland is about 15,000,000 and of these about 75 per cent. are Poles. There are in addition a number of Jews who speak Yiddish, some Germans and some Lithuanians, who speak their own language. Warsaw, with a population of nearly a million souls, before the war is the biggest town. The era of Russian rule in Poland lasted from 1915 to 1914. It was marked occasionally by sporadic outbreaks and indications of nationalism, of which the most important occurred in 1830 and in 1863, both of which were put down by Russia with sternly repressive measures. The grant of a constitution to Russia, and the summoning of the first Duma filled the Poles with hopes which were almost immediately disappointed. The prevalent religion of Poland is Roman Catholic, about seventy-five per cent. of the race belonging to that faith. Protestants are mostly Lutherans. The primary schools of the country are supported by the districts in which they are situated, while the secondary schools are under state control. The Vistula River was at one time the most important means of communication in Poland, but before the war its importance was declining. There are some privately owned and some state owned railways, notably one connecting Warsaw with Vienna. By the cutting of a corridor through the north to the sea, and throwing the port of Dantzig open to the Poles under the League of Nations, Poland now has an outlet to the sea. Rye is her chief crop with oats, wheat, and barley also largely cultivated. Poland is fairly well provided with forests which before the Russian revolution were the property of the Crown. Her minerals are neither rich nor varied. Manufacturers have made rapid progress, espe[illegible] in the cotton and [illegible] trades.

### CONCRETE SHIPS

In Der Rhein Herr P. Wernecke, of Lauenburg, has an interesting article on the economic value of the concrete ship. He points out that the concrete ship was really a war measure, due to scarcity of steel, of labor and of time. In most countries the yards have closed down. In Germany, however, a number of new yards have been opened since the armistice, due no doubt to the conditions resultng from the surrender of German shipping to the Allies and the resultant shortage of tonnage, which has made it desirable to use every means possible for constructing new ships. The advantages claimed for the concrete hull are the high development of the German cement industry (now indeed lifeless for lack of coal); lower yard and overhead expenses; rapid output; smaller cost; smaller depreciation on yard and ship; absence of bottom fouling; more intensive operation; fewer repairs and longer life. The disadvantages are greater weight; lesser deadweight; lesser manoeuvring ability; larger engine power and fuel consumption and its high cost of forms and moulds, unless series of ships are built. Herr Wernecke does not find the concrete ship suitable for sea or ocean work, and devotes himself, therefore, to economic worth on rivers and inland waterways. The principal requirement in river ships is high deadweight capacity with low draught.

### THE CALF

If calves drink too much or are allowed to drink too quickly, their digestive organs are upset and they develop potbellies, a state to be avoided. Some ingenious inventions in the shape of india rubber teats attached to tubing to draw up the gruel or milk from the bucket can be purchased. These are about the nearest approach to nature we can get, and do away with the tendency to potbelly, as the calf must drink slowly. But these things, good as they are, cost money, and need thorough cleaning each time they are used, which takes up time. As the days become milder the calves may run out together for a few hours, gradually prolonging the time until they stay out altogether. Some rearers do not believe in turning out Spring reared calves during their first Summer. To get satisfactory results from calf rearing it is essential to have good material to work upon. Do not wean just any calf you can get, but buy a good one, even if it costs a little more. It pays in the end. If a hand reared calf is sold before it is a year old there will be no margin of profit, because it will sell for little more at the market than would a good fat calf. It is, in fact, the earlier stage of its existence which costs the money. When the time comes for it to be turned out the little grass that it eats will scarcely be noticed, and it will need no attention until the following autumn, when it will once more need assistance. Really good cows are difficult to buy. Moreover, there is some risk about it. If one or two cow calves can be weaned each year, by keeping the best and selling the others, one can be reasonably certain of getting a good animal and one worth the money.

## THE STORY OF ICELAND

Denmark and Iceland have concluded a treaty, to be finally settled by referendum to the effect that the two countries shall form a federation of free sovereign states, to be united under a common king. All friends of Iceland, especially the Norwegians, rejoice that this famous old country, the Hellas of the north, shall at last be recognized as a sovereign state under her own national flag.

Iceland is an ancient Norwegian colony, wholly populated by Norwegians. She was a free republic for centuries and represents, with her sages, Norwegian culture at its highest development since ancient times. She has been the source of the Norwegian modern revival in Ibsen and Bjornsen. Both Norway and Iceland for centuries were under German-Danish rule, against their treaty rights, until by revolutions in 1814 and 1905 the Norwegians freed themselves from foreign domination. With hope and joy Norway followed her daughter nation's struggle to win freedom again.

For a thousand years she kept her language and nationality intact despite severe oppression, and is fully entitled by history, present capacity and natural wealth to enter a league of nations, which this war will establish, on the same footing as Norway, Denmark and Sweden.

Iceland obtained a legislative parliament in 1874 and later worked to free her legislation from interference by the Danish Government. During the war, Denmark was forced, on account of Iceland's geographical position, to conclude separate commercial agreements on behalf of Iceland with the Allies and America. This was a further impulse to the Icelandic freedom movement.

She repeated her demand for a national flag, but was refused by Denmark last November. Iceland then demanded complete independence, at least a purely personal union according to old treaty rights. This made the Danes change their attitude. In June, four delegates, prominent leaders of political parties in Denmark, went to Iceland to negotiate a settlement. A treaty was signed whereby Iceland's sovereignty was nominally recognized. She obtained her own flag, which was a step forward. How freedom and sovereignty were carried out may be seen in the chief regulations. Denmark conducts Iceland's foreign affairs, and Danish ministers and consuls represent her in foreign countries, assisted by subordinates expert in Icelandic matters. The adviser in Icelandic foreign affairs is appointed by the Danish Foreign Office, but he is not responsible to the Icelandic people. While Denmark can conclude treaties independent of Iceland, the latter country is bound by Denmark. Iceland's only safeguard internationally [illegible] Denmark cannot [illegible] will of Icelandic Government. Danes have equal rights with the Icelanders with regards to Iceland and vice versa.

The significance of this regulation which seems nominally to establish an equality of rights, is best understood by considering a project of equal citizenship for Danes and Germans in their respective countries. Germany has 70,000,000 inhabitants, Denmark, 3,000,000 and Iceland 150,000. German citizenship in Denmark would mean German domination and absorption of the Danish nationality, while Danish rights in Germany would not endanger German nationality there. There is the same relative strength between the Danes and Icelanders as there is between Germany and Denmark, so by submitting to their demands to the Danes, who became master of their country. In Denmark recently a company was formed to purchase the waterfalls of Iceland, which are the biggest waterfalls of Europe and constitute the future of Iceland. The company intends to start work there for the production of nitre from the air for Danish agriculture, and make Denmark independent of other countries for fodder.

By obtaining equal rights with Icelandic citizens, the Danes will be able to control conditions for their own benefit, as Iceland will be prevented from distinguishing between Icelandic and Danish capital. The Danes have equal rights in the fishery in Icelandic seas with the natives, and vice versa. No Icelanders goes to Danish waters for fishing, but the fisheries in Icelandic terirtory is one of the country's greatest natural resources. Iceland declares for peranemnt neutrality, but has no marine flag. Denmark is under no obligations for her defence.

How Iceland was persuaded to submit to these conditions can be guessed from Danish pro-German articles in the Scandinavian press. She had been told that if she should want her independence she would be seized by Germany, Britain or America, so it would be safest for her to remain under Danish protection. There was, of course, not the slightest foundation for the suspicion cast on Britain and America. Germany bluffs and intrigues and to have frightened the Icelanders from demanding independence.

Iceland also was told by the Danes that she had a responsibility toward all northern states, and would be doing a service to them by a close union with Denmark, and would strengthen the feeling of kinship and common interest among the northern countries against surrounding great powers.

However, just to the contrary, free, independent Iceland with real command of her foreign commercial policy, would be a great help to Norway in her lifelong task as a nation to counteract German spiritual and economic penetration of the north via Copenhagen. This has always been a menace to the three Scandinavian states, and is now greater than ever as both Sweden and Denmark gravitate commercially toward Germany. Britain has always been the chief friend of Norwegian independence, and never a menace.

# OLD COUNTRY NEWS

The riots which followed the arrival of two German ships for coke at Ramsgate have cost the town over £1,250.

Councillor John Henry Johnston, leader of the Roose Labor Party, is to be the first Labor Mayor of the borough.

Previously Bishop of Ossory, the Right Rev. Joan Fitzgerald Allan Gregg, D.D., has been enthroned Archbishop of Dublin.

London County Council tramway receipts increased to £100,668 in the ochs castle at Newcastle-on-Tyne were 1,200 copper coins.

London's net debt on March 31, 1919, says the latest L.C.C. financial report, was £106,311,247, and the intrest payable £6,491,900.

From seeds brought from Palestine, Mr. A. E. Thixton, of Swavesey, Cambs., has grown gourds in his garden, the largest weighing 20 lb.

Unable to pull into his coat a giant skate he had caught, a Portesale (Banffshire) fisherman secured it to the craft and towed it to the beach, where it was found to weigh over 3 cwt.

Mrs. Gray, of Basingstoke, who has just cedebrated her 101st birthday, has a wonderful memory, and still discusses plays she saw at the Adelphi and Haymarket Theatres in London eighty years ago.

John Nolan, who in 1900 was sentenced to penal servitude for life for taking part in an attempt to blow up a lock at the Welland Canal, has died at his house in Dublin. He was released after serving 16 years of his sentence.

Burglars who broke into a house at Surbiton forced open a side door, helped themselves to whiskey and biscuits, and, getting through a window into the office of the Surrey War Pensions Committee, forced a padlock case, and took £35.

It is stated that the Department Committee recommend the removal of Billingsgate Fish Market to some point between Holborn and Euston-road. Among the suggested sites is that of the Foundling Hospital, Guilford-street, Russell-square, W.C.

A conference at Manchester decided to establish a National Building Guild, Mr. S. G. Hobson, the secretary for the movement, pointing out that contracts for £666,000 and tenders for £3,000,000 offered by the various guilds had been accepted.

The second burial of Dartrey, of Dartrey, County Monaghan, formerly of the Coldstream Guards, M.P., for Monaghan, and a former High Sheriff of the country, who died on June 14, aged 78, left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at £61,627 9s. 11d. (the duty is assessed at the rate of 22 per cent., which would indicate that the total value of the property is between £200,000 and £250,000).

The only office in England entirely run by disabled ex-Service men is the Employment Exchange in Catherine-street, Aldwych, London. Of the 15 employees engaged there, all but one are disabled, but their efficiency is perfect.

By the end of the year the London underground railways, it is estimated, will have carried in twelve months 1,460,000,000 passengers, "equal to the population of the earth" as an official has said, during the first half of the present year the number of passengers carried was 601,000,000. The upward tendency in fares has been responsible for an increase of 57 per cent. in the number of season ticket holders.

Four runner ducks, belonging to Mr. C. W. Powell, of West Wycombe, Bucks, have laid 1,113 eggs in a year.

Speaking at West Derby (Cheshire), Mr. C. Stewart, M.P., described the minimum wage as "the loafer's paradise."

Dr. William Murray, for 45 years a physician at Newcastle, where he founded the Y. M. C. A., has died at Carlisle, aged 81.

Prosecuted at Barnsley, Yorks, for non-payment of £46 income tax, a miner was stated to have earned £442 in the quarter ended January 1.

Operatives' delegates on the Building Resettlement Committee have agreed to a scale of payment by which time lost through bad weather will be paid for at half rates up to 22 hours a week, and at three-quarter rates above 22 hours, and employers representatives are understood to be ready to agree to its application to housing schemes.

General Sir William Birdwood has left London for India, where he is to take over the Northern Command.

A 12th century window has been discovered during the restoration of the Cecil Chapel at Wimbledon Parish Church.

High prices were paid for pure-bred scottish shorthorns at Penrith, when John Thornborrows and Co. sold 43 head for £14,243.

Charles Cole, a prominent member of the Nenthorn Glen Addition football team, was killed while attempting to board a moving train at Renton Station.

For many years superintendent and secretary of the London Diocesan House Mission, the Rev. C. D. Russell has died at Aden while on his way to Australia.

The Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee on the investigation of prices finds no evidence of profiteering, or of trusts, rings, or price-controlling combines, in the furniture trade.

Of 12 applicants for the post of clerk to the Merionethshire County Council and clerk of the peace, Mr. Hugh John Owen, from the staff of the London County Council, was appointed at a salary of £1,500 a year.

High Wycombe Town Council has received a £5,000 bequest under the will of the late Sir John Thomas, of Woobarn, Bucks, together with a collection of pictures, prints, and statuary to form the nucleus of a museum and art gallery for the borough.

Progress is being made by the post office telephone department towards the provision of 1,000,000 more telephones for London. Negotiations have been completed through Messrs. Lane, Saville & Co., of Davies street, W., for a building for an exchange in South Audley street, W. It will help to relieve the present strain on "Mayfair," and its name will probably be "Berkeley."

# FOOLISH FRANCESCA

*By Olive Wadsley*

*L L For the benefit of many of our readers we are continuing the story which ended with Chapter XVI. in our issue of October 21st.*

CHAPTER XVIII.

Count Leon's Decision

"The cheap platitude which asserts that love comes only once in a human being's life is proved, as generally that type of cheap remark has to be proved, by some single outstanding exception—some deathless love which survives ignominy, anguish, or death and still lives supreme.

"Many women would loudly proclaim that their love for their husbands was of the deathless variety; but since that love is often merely a question of frictional companionship, after the first roses and raptures are over, their assertion is hardly one to count.

"In history some famous and unhappy lovers stand out as an illuminating radiance to light the path of love and show by that radiance the pitfalls and the thorns upon the way."

Francesca, curled up in a big chair, her feet tucked beneath her, both elbows planted on the arm of the chair, and her face bent over the book, read the last sentence aloud. It was a French book, and, though she often thought in French, she unconsciously was translating the quotation to herself.

She frowned until her thin, pencilled eyebrows met in a straight line above her eyes.

"I suppose," she said aloud, "it means that the only sort of love which lasts is the kind that will endure anything, give up anything and all that; I suppose that's it."

She stared before her, still thinking, her face propped on her hands.

The stove glowed redly behind its screen; the room was very still. A faint scent came from the pots of early white lilac.

Francesca rose; she looked no bigger, but infinitely better somehow.

She was still very tender, but the slenderness was no longer painful to see, and her face was delicately white, with that whiteness which comes from a beautiful skin and perfect health. She went to the piano, and, striking a note, held it with her voice.

It was high F, and the sound in the room was exactly as though a very clear silver bell had chimed once.

"Oh, well," she said, leaving the piano, "to-morrow will see."

She sat down on the big fur rug and took up the black cat in her arms.

"To-morrow off we go, Balzac," she said, rubbing her face against his soft, smooth head; "off we go to glory, or so we hope. Carmen, mon ami; nothing less if you please for your pal Frankie. Carmen, and with lots of devil in it, too.

"Heaven send I don't get an attack of [illegible] attacked by fear would be a pretty sight! But I won't be; I mean to be a success. I won't be beaten."

She hugged Balzac till he breathed quite stertorously.

"Oh, Balzac," she said, springing up and letting him bump jerkily onto the rug, "I want to live—I do so want to live, and the gates of life are beginning to open! After to-morrow, as soon as I know if I'm a success, then things will begin to happen. Carisima (a name invented for Mme. Schubert Kain) during the last month has been a diva fifteen years now, and she's lived! Mon Dieu, I should think so!"

The door opened and Mme. Kain came in, resplendent in an immaculate suit of sables. She wore a small black velvet hat with a huge white osprey in it. Behind her, like a train of cavaliers, three men followed.

Frankie knew them all: little Von Clere from the embassy, M. de Sourne, the amateur pianist, and Raoul Valous, the musical critic on the Figaro.

"All alone, Bebe?" Mme. Kain asked. "Dreaming of to-morrow?"

"Wanting it to come?" Valous asked, his blue eyes very wide open, his face alert, alive.

Frankie nodded, "Yes, longing."

"The English are a brave race!" Von Clere said. "And a new Carmen! Think of beginning to create such a role, and to attempt it at the opening of a career."

"Ach, doubter," Mme. Kain said laughingly. "Regard the child; look well! Is she not Carmen, I ask it? That smallness, these big, dark eyes, that queer hair? Wait, my friend, till you hear her sing the 'Chanson Boheme'; then you can voice your opinion and not till then—"

"I saw Leon Savinge in the Capucines to-day," Valous cut in.

Mme. Kain glanced for a second at Frankie and saw the scarlet color flame up her face.

"So? and why is he back?"

"He said for the premiere to-morrow night."

"He's a wonderful creature, your friend Savinge," Von Clere said; "like a half-tamed panther, or one of his own native bears perhaps. But fascinating, I hear. They say the Princess Lavonska would have given anything to marry him."

"Leon's not the marrying sort," Valous chuckled; "not much, mon ami. He's wedded, too, already to his aeroplane and his wander yacht and his shooting lodge."

"The woman who marries him will have a lover in a thousand," Mme. Kain said with startling suddenness.

"And no wish to call her own," Valous amended as he turned around. "Have you ever seen Leon, Mlle. Frankie?"

Frankie could have laughed at the notion!

Seen Leon, indeed! She had greater knowledge of him than that! His last frantic interview with her four months ago wasn't the sort of affair to be forgotten easily!

"I have met Count Savinge," she said icily.

"Ah, so you do know Leon, Mlle. Frankie," De Sourne broke in, in his cool voice. "What do you think of him?"

He watched her closely. He was Leon's friend, and he had heard of Frankie.

"I think he is like the bear of M. Valous's description," Frankie said.

"He's a bear who might be taught to dance to certain music," De Sourne drawled out, "perhaps Carmen would enchain him!"

Frankie flushed again. She wanted to forget Savinge, for he had humiliated and enraged her each of the two times they had met.

"So he is coming to hear the real Carmen to-morrow?" Mme. Kain asked. She broke in deliberately. She, too, had heard of Leon from Frankie and she did not wish for any outside interference in that affair. Her own mind was made up on the subject, and she did not mean to have Frankie's tranquility disturbed that evening.

"All the world is coming to the opera house to-morrow night," De Sourne answered; "and Leon is, even though he [illegible] when a fashion in his world as well, after all."

"He's a whole menagerie of unpleasantness." Frankie flashed uncontrolably. Then she turned stiffly from the tea table, and, addressing Valous over her shoulder, said that he must come to the piano and listen to a certain note in her voice. He followed her and they stood together, ignoring the others, at the piano.

The door openeo and Savinge came in with his swft, lithe tread. He bent over Mme. Kain's hand and kissed it, greeted de Sourne and Von Clere, and flung himself into a chair.

His face, despite his extreme good looks, appeared tired and worn; his eyes had the hard, rather shining appearance that comes from sleepless nights. He must have seen Francesca as he came in, but pretended he did not.

He twisted half round in his chair and surveyed her leisurely with his languid, almost insolent, stare.

He did not rise to greet her even when she turned and, with an obvious start, noticed his appearance for the first time.

Neither of them spoke; each looked hard at one another. It was Francesca who turned away and, with some trivial remark, walked down the room to the door. She was obliged to pass near Leon's sofa.

De Sourne and Valous were at the door, holding it open.

Von Clere was busy making Russian tea; only Mme. Kain saw Frankie's deliberate cut direct and Savinge's twisted smile. When she had left the room he bent forward quite deliberately and laid his hand on Mme. Kain's.

"I shall either marry that girl within a month or go out to the Balkans," he said. "I have a chance offered me there."

(To be continued)


# A Woman Likes To Be Admired, No Matter How Old She May Be



Nature undoubtedly made woman to be admired, and man to admire her. No woman ever gets so old that she doesn't want admiration, and no man ever gets beyond admiring her. Good looks in woman do not depend upon age, but upon health. A woman's health depends more upon the distinctly feminine organism than upon anything else. Between that organism and her beauty there is the closest connection. You never see a good-looking woman who is weak, run-down, irritable, out of sorts, fidgety and nervous. Headaches, backaches, dragging-down and troubles of that sort are all destroyers of beauty. Men do not admire sickness.

It is within the reach of every woman to be well, healthy and strong if she will take Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is the safest woman's tonic because it is made entirely of roots and herbs, without alcohol. (Ingredients on label.) It is fifty years old, and its age testifies to its goodness. A medicine that has made sick women well for half a century is surely good to take. Women from every part of Canada testify to its merits.

Send ten cents to Doctor Pierce's Invalids' Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y., for a trial package and confidential medical advice.

Minard's Liniment For Diphtheria.






LITTLE Tommy Grace
Had a pain in the face,
And he knew he ought to go to the dentist;
But how could he ever dare,
Tell he'd nibbled at the ware
Of the candy man to whom he was apprenticed.

Find the dentist and the candy man. Upper right corner down, in smoke; right side down, on trousers.



# THE BEST MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Thousands of mothers state positively that Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine they know of for little ones. Their experience has taught them that the Tablets always do just what is claimed for them and that they can be given with perfect safety to children of all ages. Concerning them Mrs. Joseph Therrien, St. Gabriel de Brandon, Que., writes: "Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine I know of for little ones. I thought I would lose my baby before trying the Tablets but they soon made him healthy and happy and now I would not be without them." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



## DUCK CALLING NEEDS SKILL

Whether you shoot ducks over the decoys or the pass, jumping or wading, the call is very essential. Not of the great number of men who shoot few are able to call well or with judgment. It is not necessary to cultivate many different calls. Two or three are enough.

For the inland water fowl; mallard widgeon, teal, grayduck, spoon-bill, wood duck, black duck, and all non-diving ducks, the mallard and teal call is sufficient. In fact, the mallard call alone is usually enough for all non-diving ducks.

For diving or deep-water ducks, the blue-bill call will answer, although if one also has at command the purring call of the red head, it will greatly help in the day's sport. In shooting over ordinary waters where sport is to be had at red heads and the others respond readily to the blue-bill or broad-bill call.

Sound travels a long way in a still marsh. When the call is loud the mallard, black duck and widgeon detect easily the fraud in calls; therefore, moderate your voice in a marsh. Oftentimes these wary birds, after coming into a marsh in response to your call, will settle among your decoys; or they may alight outside of gun range and study the decoys to satisfy themselves of their being all right. If not disturbed they will then slowly move towards the decoys, feeding and chuckling as they swim.

Minard's Liniment For Garget In Cows.



## DETECTION BY HEAT RADIATION

During the war an attempt was made to detect men moving in No Man's Land by recording the heat radiated from their bodies. The receiver for this purpose was a thermopile at the focus of a 14-inch parabolic mirror, and connected to a D'Arsonval galvanometer. It was found that with this sensitive apparatus the presence of a man could be detected at a distance of 600 feet, and the device appears to have proved very useful for detecting hostile raiding parties creeping towards the trenches by night. It is also suggested that the method might be made the basis of a short-range form of secret signaling.



## THE CARE AND FEEDING OF CHILDREN

*By Elinor Murray*

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### SLEEPLESSNESS

The nurse who is in charge has it in her power to make life easy or miserable for both mother and baby. From the first the baby shoul dbe taught to sleep in his own basket without rocking, walking or patting. He should be left alone sleeping in a quiet room except at his regular meal times, when he is wakened and kept awake long enough to finish his meal, then he is changed and made comfortable and put back again in his bed.

There are several causes of sleeplessnes. One is bad training, as I have already hinted. The baby is disturbed for the benefit of every visitor or for the return of any member of the family. When he opens his mouth to cry for the purpose of exercising his lungs somebody rushes to him and takes him up and walks around with him, showing him "pretty things" or else sits down and rocks him until he feels seasick. The consequence is he becomes excited, the blood rushes to his head, and it is impossible for him to sleep again for some time. Babies who are to sleep well and be free from nervousness must be handled as little as possible; but what handling is done in the care of a baby causes him to be wakeful. Do everything for him on schedule time and he will become as methodical as you could wish.

Too much or too little food will cause a baby to be wakeful and restless. Feeding a baby during the night is perhaps the best way to prepare him and yourself for years of sleeplessness. Nothing could be worse for mother and baby than frequent night nursing. It ruins the baby's digestion and the mother's health.

If a baby seems really unable to sleep through hunger, the mother should not make the mistake of increasing the number of feedings, but should have her milk examined. Milk may be plentiful, but too poor in quality to give proper nourishment. The bottle fed baby is not likely to wake with hunger. His trouble may be overfeeding. The food is given too often, or is too strong, or is too much; gas forms in the stomach and intestines and makes the child very uncomfortable. If the mother thinks he is hungry and feeds him, it only adds fuel to the flames. The more he cries, the more he is fed, and the more he eats the more he cries. Proper regulation of this baby's food will make him sleep well.

Older children are wakeful often because of too much supper, improperly masticated and digested.



## 5,000 OUT OF WORK

Not men, but corns that were put out of business last week by Putnam's. It is safe, painless and sure. Use only Putnam's, 25c at all dealers.


## GETTING COAL FROM CHINA

Indications that China will soon begin to realize some of the benefits of its large deposits of coal are contained in the statement that the Japanese Imperial Railways have just ordered 10,000 tons of coal from that country. Only a short time ago announcement was made of the forthcoming delivery of 100,000 tons of Chinese coal to Marseilles. China's coal deposits are known to be very great, and with practically all of Europe in need of supplies it would not be surprising if a considerable trade was developed within the next few years. One of the greatest needs of the industrialized countries of the world to-day is an adequate supply of fuel, and while England and the United States may be able to meet this demand for a long time to come it is only a question of time before China's resources will be called upon.


Minard's Liniment For Colds, Etc.


## STRUCTURAL STEEL AND FIRES

Some interesting figures relating to the behavior of structural steel at the high temperature of ordinary fires have been given by the United States Bureau of Standards. Naturally the strength of steel at high temperatures has a very important bearing upon the stability of a structure which may be subjected to fire. Without any protective covering, steel columns fall after only ten or fifteen minutes of exposure to temperatures such as are reached in ordinary fires. Resistance can be greatly increased by the use of coverings of brick, concrete plaster, tile, etc., to such an extent that columns so protected are unaffected after several hours' exposure to intense heat.

Tests have been made to determine the compression strength of specimens of structural steel when heated in an electric furnace to temperatures corresponding to dull-red heat (1,000 deg. F.) and loaded up to 20,000 pounds per square inch. It was found that structural steel loaded to 10,000 pounds per square inch falls at about 1,075 deg. F., and under a load of 20,000 pounds per square inch failure occurs at about 1,025 deg. F. For practical considerations, however, the limit of utility may be regarded as reached at temperatures of about 130 deg. F. below those given above.


## A LIVE SPONGE

As usuaiiy seen, the prepared bath-sponge resembles nothing so much as a number of holes of varying depth and diameter linked together by a fibrous framework. In the living state, supported upon this framework, the fibres of which are strengthened with more or less flinty or limy particles, is a gelatinous matter consisting of an immense number of simple animal cells—the really living portion of the colony. When lifted from the water this substance, of the consistency of the white of an egg, runs freely from the sponge; the simply-constructed organisms, each being capable of independent existence and movement, gliding easily through the water by extension and contraction of its very plastic substance. The Bahamas hold the record for the largest sponge ever taken. This giant sponge, when alive, weighed ninety pounds, and twelve pounds, when dried and cleaned of extraneous matter.






Baby's Own Soap

The fragrant creamy lather of "Baby's Own Soap" and its absolute purity have won a great popularity.

*It's best for Baby and best for You.*

ALBERT SOAPS LIMITED, Manufacturers, MONTREAL.

D.7.20






Minard's Liniment For Distemper.





# Don't Suffer With Eczema Cuticura Soothes at Once

First bathe the affected part with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Dry and gently rub on Cuticura Ointment. This treatment not only soothes, but in most cases heals distressing eczemas, rashes, irritations, etc.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lymans, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.



# WANTED

Send for list of inventions wanted by Manufacturers. Fortunes have been made from simple ideas. "Patent Protection" booklet and "Proof of Conception" on request. HAROLD G. SHIPMAN & CO. PATENT ATTORNEYS 70 SHIPMAN CHAMBERS - OTTAWA, CANADA

# INVENTIONS



ISSUE NO. 48. 1920.



## HELP WANTED—FEMALE

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN OR light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Mfg. Co., Montreal.

## MISCELLANEOUS

IMMORTALITY CERTAIN—SWEDENborg's great work on "Heaven and Hell"; and a real world beyond. Over 400 pages, only 50c prepaid. H. Law, 486 Euclid Ave., Toronto 46-51

BE A REGISTERED NURSE—THE Cooper Hospital of Camden, N.J., offers a three (3) years training. Theoretical and Practical to young women who wish to enter the nursing profession. A high school education is required. This course admits young women to one of the many positions demanding the trained nurse of to-day. For further particulars write to The Superintendent of Nurses, Cooper Hospital, Camden, N.J.

IT IS ALWAYS SAFE TO SEND A Dominion Express Money Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

KNITTING YARNS—LOVELY COLORS, pure wool, but very moderate prices. Sample skeins free. Georgetown Woollen Mills, Georgetown, Ontario.





## A CURIOUS VESSEL

A curious type of tanker was launched at Aransas Pass, Texas, in August. The Durham is 298 feet long, 38 feet 9 inches beam and 21 feet 10 inches deep, and carries 14,000 barrels of oil. The hull is of reinforced concrete, cylindrical in shape, and built in 30-foot sections. Each section consists of two interlocking cylinders, with connecting plates forming the keel and deck, and was cast in vertical position by using sliding forms. Bow and stern are of the ordinary ship form.





25 years Standard for Delayed and Painful Menstruation sealed Tin package only, all druggists or direct by Mail Price $2.00. Knickerbocker Remedy Co., 71 E. Front St., Toronto, Canada.


France has built up an extensive industry of making artificial ivory, tortoise shell and celluloid from casein extracted from milk.

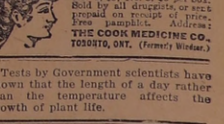




Invented by a Virginian, a new hand plow can be turned over and the handles fitted with a body to make it serve as a wheelbarrow.

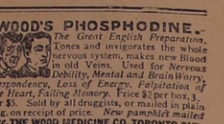



Tests by Government scientists have shown that the length of a day rather than the temperature affects the growth of plant life.



Lord Inchcape's fund for King George's Sanatorium, associated with the Seamen's Hospital Society, now amounts to £74,464.



Wrecked off the Orkneys, the crew of the crawler Ben Lamur, with the exception of two were rescued by the rocket apparatus.



## Can't Come Down

Pianos, unlike many other commodities were not subjected to big advances due to war demands, and therefore their prices

## Did Not Go Up

The only influence that increased the cost of pianos to any extent was the labour advance, which made about a 30% addition to before war prices. As labor remains high, piano prices cannot down, because they did not go up as other articles did.

Secure a GREENE PIANO on our iron-clad guarantee.

**THE J. M. GREENE MUSIC CO., LIMITED**
THE HOME OF GOOD MUSIC
Stores at Peterboro, Lindsay, Belleville, Kingston, Barrie



**Dr. DeVan's French Pills**
A reliable Regulating Pill for Women. $5 a box. Sold at all Drug Stores, or mailed to any address on receipt of price. THE SCOBELL DRUG CO., Montreal, Quebec.

**PHOSPHONOL for MEN**
Restores Vim and Vitality; for Nerve and Brain; increases "gray matter," a Tonic—will build you up. $3 a box, or two for $5, at drug stores, or by mail on receipt of price. THE SCOBELL DRUG COMPANY, Montreal, Quebec.



**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM**

## The Double Track Route

between

**MONTREAL**
**TORONTO**
**DETROIT**
—AND—
**CHICAGO**

Unexcelled dining car service.
Sleeping cars on night Trains and Parlor Cars on principal day Trains.

Full information from any Grand Trunk Ticket Agent or C. E. Horning, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.



## Jewellry

All lines and all prices—Diamond Rings and Pendants, Bracelet, Watches, Brooches, etc.

CUT GLASS and STERLING SILVER at old prices.

NOVELTIES in brass and bronze.

Engagement and Wedding Rings.

Marriage Licenses.

**Chinneck & Co.**
Napanee, Ont.


**Pay Your Subscription and Help Keep up the Inland Revenue Department.**

**DESERONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY**
**Town Hall, Edmon street.**

On and after Jan. 15th, 1919, and until further notice the hours of opening will be as follows, and not as hitherto, the only exceptions being Sundays and the ordinary holidays.

AFTERNOON
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY — From 3 until 6

EVENINGS.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY — From 7 until 10.

All residents of Deseronto over 12 years of age are entitled to the privileges of library and reading room on complying with regulations.

Library Board—Mayor Malley, A. G. Bogart, G. L. Gaulin, R. N. Irvine, R. J. S. Dewar, Rev. T. McCorkindale, Rev. S. T Tucker.

MISS HELEN CRONK, Librarian.

Board meeting 2nd Tuesday each month


**Choice**
**Mince Meat**
**Head Cheese**
**Sausage**
**Oysters**
**Fish**
**etc.**

**ROACH & WHITTON**
**DESERONTO**



**By Helping to Build Up**
**The Deseronto Post**

You are not only keeping your money circulating in your own district, but you are doing your bit to keep Deseronto on the map as a live industrial centre.

**Patronize Our Advertisers-- They are Alive!**



Our Fall and Winter Stock
OF
## "Empress" Shoes
For Women
Are Now on Display
Correct Styles Prices Right
—AT—
**CARTER'S SHOE STORE**
Opposite Post Office Deseronto, Ontario



# The Deseronto Post

HARRY M. MOORE, EDITOR

Subscription: To anywhere in Canada, $1.50 per year in advance; To United States and British Isles, $2.00. If not paid in advance, add 25c. per year to above rates. No paper stopped till ALL arrearages are paid, except at option of the publisher.

Advertising Rates on application.

**The Post is the only newspaper published in a live manufacturing town of 2500 people. It is read and supported by a wide district.**

The Post will make a nominal charge for any reference in its columns to anything the printing for which has been secured elsewhere.

This Paper is a Member of the Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association.

Wednesday, November 24, 1920


The Deseronto Post, not long ago, very properly rapped the Belleville Ontario for its habit of publishing news from other papers without giving proper credit. From last week's issue of The Sun the Ontario took about two columns of Trenton and Frankford news and published it as news gathered by its own correspondents. Perhaps this may be accounted for by the "holier than thou" tone of The Ontario.—Quinte Sun, Trenton.

Pay your subscription.

Granulated sugar sold at 12c. a pound at Kingston on Tuesday.

A large variety of Stationery is always carried in stock at Malley's Drug Store.

The Palace Theatre, Belleville, was destroyed by fire this week. It will be rebuilt.

H. Maracle was in Kingston last week where an operation was performed on his nose.

The Rev. A. H. Creeggan attended the McGill-Varsity football game in Kingston last Saturday.

Patterson's Chocolates never disappoint you From 25c. to $2.50 per box at Malley's Drug Store.

The Ladies Aid of the Methodist Church will hold a sale of work and afternoon tea in the school room on December 9th.

The weather for the past few days has been very inclement with a heavy snow, sleet, rain and much wind. Winter has evidently begun.

Latest reports from the Lonsdale oil fields are that drilling operations will begin in January. Options have been taken on a lot more land in Lonsdale neighborhood.

Dr and Mrs R. M. Anderson, who have arrived in China, sent home some very fine specimens of Chinese hand carving. These souvenirs are on view in Jas. Cole's barber shop window.

Kingston Whig—By joining the Masonic order, remarks the Brockville Recorder, Premier Drury is entitled to add the letters "A. F. & A. M." after his name. They indicate that he is A Farmer and A Mason.

The death took place in Belleville on Monday of Emma Brooks, relict of the late Adam Sager of Deseronto. She was in her 92nd year. The funeral took place to Riverside cemetery, Napanee, this (Wednesday) afternoon.

Mr Wm. W. Whitton, a Seymour township farmer, is dead as a result of a bite from a boar. The animal sank its tusk deep into the flesh of the calf of Mr. Whitton's leg, bursting an artery, causing death from loss of blood. The victim died shortly after walking into his house.

## Small's Secretary Found in Oregon

Portland, Oregon, Nov. 23—John Doughty, Toronto, wanted in connection with the disappearance of Ambrose J. Small, theatrical magnate, about a year ago, was arrested last night in Oregon city by Constable Edward Fortune. Doughty was turned over to the Toronto detective who was here working on the case. Small's secretary was found working in a paper mill in Oregon city.

Capt. McEwen of the Canada Air Board arrived at Mohawk Aerdrome on Friday and took off on Saturday. All Air Board planes at Ottawa are being taken to Camp Borden for the winter.

### Shea-Connolly

This morning in St. Mary's church, Miss Rose Mary Connolly, daughter of Judge and Mrs M. J. Connolly, was married to Casimer E. Shea, son of Mr and Mrs Thomas Shea, of Cambridge. There were many gifts.

The church was well filled with relatives and friends of the couple. The ceremony was performed by Fr. Arthur T. Connolly of Jamaica Plain, a cousin of the bride, who was given in marriage by her father. Miss Ann Dyer Connolly, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and the best man was Raymond K. Shea, brother of the bridegroom.

Little Michael J Connolly, jr., and Fanny Connolly, brother and sister of the bride, were ring bearer and flower girl, respectively. The ushers were Dr. Arthur LeFlamme, Alfred Burke, Edward Tracey and John F. Cotter of Cambridge and Thomas Dyer Connolly and Eugene T. Connolly of Beverley Farms

A reception was tendered the couple at the home of judge Connolly, Church st., which was attended by guests from Boston, Jamaica Plain, Beverley Farms and this city.—Boston Globe Nov. 6th.

The bride is a grand-daughter of Mr and Mrs P. Slavin, Deseronto.

### Literary Note



**"Denison Grant"—**
**Canadian Novel**

Canada has gone forward amazingly in the matter of becoming self-supporting in Canadian novels—a very important development. What people read determines what they think, and it was a serious situation when most of our people were reading foreign literature, and so developing a foreign rather than a Canadian viewpoint.

Perhaps no one has done more to bring Canadian literature to Canadian people than has Robert Stead, whose novels, "The Homesteader" and "The Cow Puncher" have charmed and delighted every one who read them. These books were not only written in Canada; they were printed, bound and published in Canada. They mark a sort of Canadian Declaration of Literary Independence, because in the past our Canadian authors have been carrying most of their books to publishers in the United States.

Mr Stead's new novel "Dennison Grant" ($1.75), like his former ones, is produced in Canada and published by the Musson Book Company, Limited, of Toronto. It is an absorbing story of Canada of to-day, and will undoubtedly contribute still further to the author's popularity. Mr Stead never fails to charm and entertain the reader, but he writes for more serious purposes as well, and in "Dennison Grant" one of the great problems lying at the root of the world's unrest—the ownership of money—becomes a theme of intense interest as about it circles the destiny of the hero and his two heroines. This is as far as the curtain should be lifted in a newspaper review; read "Dennison Grant" yourself and learn what happened to him—and to them.

### Town Hall Burned

At an early hour on Friday morning fire completely destroyed the town hall at Bancroft village and did damage to property in the immediate vicinity. The hall was a frame structure and soon fell a prey to the devouring element. So rapid was the spread of the flames that nothing was saved from the building. A building belonging to Dr. Embury, reeve of the village, was damaged as was also Mr John Stewart's house. Only prompt action averted a disastrous fire. The origin of the blaze is unknown. The loss to the hall and contents is only partially covered by insurance namely $1000. Damages to the other buildings is covered by insurance.


***Rheumatism***
**Neuritis, Sciatica, Neuralgia.**

**Templeton's Rheumatic Capsules**

Have brought good health to half-a-million sufferers.

A healthful, money-saving remedy, well known for fifteen years, prescribed by doctors, sold by druggists, $1.00 a box. Ask our agents or write for a free trial package. Templetous, 142 King W., Toronto

Local Agent—W. J. MALLEY



**M. J. Meagher**

Lamb
Mutton
Pork
Western Beef
and
Home-made Sausage

**M.J.Meagher**



## Good Clothing

In every BROADWAY Suit and Overcoat is a combination of style, quality and service that results in satisfaction to the wearer. They are most desirable for our customers who demand good clothing.

SEE OUR STOCK OF

**Sweater Coats, Mitts, Gloves**
**Sox, Suspenders, Mufflers, Ties**
**Braces and Armbands**

## E. ARMITAGE
THE MEN'S STORE



## We Sell or Rent

The PREMIER VACUUM Cleaner, a Canadian Made Machine, with or without Attachments. You have used other makes. Try our machine and be convinced of its superiority.

We carry a full line of Electrical Household Necessities, including the

**Simplex Iron, Can Gen Grills**
**National Toaster, Stoves and Ranges**

**E. L. Burns**
St. George Street, Deseronto.



# Special Discount Sale Of

## CARPETS, RUGS and FURNITURE

We will give 10 per cent off on all Carpets, Rugs and Furniture from now until January 1, 1921.
We have a large stock to select from

We also have a very complete line of

## Phonographs, Records and Needles

Call on us for anything in

## Hardware

Such as Aluminium, Agate and all Kitchen Utensils or anything in the Hardware Line

# DALTON'S

P. SLAVIN & CO.

Mrs. Slavin has returned from Toronto and has procured a sample set of beautiful Dresses suitable for street, afternoon or evening wear in taffeta, charmeuse, silk tricolette, tricotine, Jersey cloth in all the new shades. There are no two alike.

Christmas goods are arriving every day.

THE BUSY CORNER
(Terms Strictly Two Months)


# THE PROFITABLE SKUNK



The advantages of the artificial raising of the fox, beaver, and muskrat, specifically, have been often pointed out, and here it is proposed to devote a few words to that much abused animal, the skunk. The fact that the animal is to be found in practically every part of the American continent, and that the pelt has sold as high as ten dollars, is sufficient to attract the attention of fur farmers and induce a study into the feasibility and advantages of the industry.

Many years ago Ernest Thompson Seton, the well-known nature writer and naturalist to the Manitoba Government, advocated a more extensive artificial propagation of the skunk, and himself operated a most successful ranch of this kind. Because, largely of a prejudice against the little animal and its method of defense, skunk farming has never been firmly established in Canada as an industry although the advantages and possibilities are obviously so great. Success on other parts of the American continent and elsewhere have demonstrated the feasibility of establishing the industry firmly and profitably in the Dominion.

The skunk is widely found over the Canadian Dominion in every corner and nook where it can find food suited to its needs, and notwithstanding the fact that it is persistently hunted, trapped and worried by dogs it continues to thrive and multiply in close proximity to settlements. The animal is neither timid nor vicious and is practically omnivorous, devouring large quantities of insects including grasshoppers, crickets, beetles and caterpillars. In captivity its feeding is very economical, the diet consisting of meat, fish, cooked cereals, vegetables and milk. The food problem is most easily solved where the ranch is established within reach of a hotel. The contents of the daily garbage can will feed a considerable number.

The skunk multiplies rapidly with litters of from six to twelve, the period of gestation being eight weeks. Descenting may be performed when the animals are five weeks old and all possibility of future nuisance may be eliminated, but in the case raising this is not really necessary contrary to general belief, as the animals become remarkably tame and friendly with those handling them and never bring into play the powerful weapon nature has given them except when badly frightened by some intruder.

Skunk ranching could be successfully carried on in practically every section of Canada for the animal is indigenous to every part and would find his natural conditions wherever a farm was located. In wire enclosed pens of suitable land the animals will make their own burrows and dens and need little attention beyond feeding. The demand for pelts is steady and general, and the high prices prevailing during the past few years make skunk ranches very profitable concerns and assure a successful future for any development along these lines.


QUINTE FUEL, DOCK & SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

A BIRD IN THE HAND

"A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush"—
We are taught by our dads and the rest of the push:
But here is a motto that's equally fine—
"A car on the way is worth two at the mine."
But the car on the way may be slow on the move,
The fact may another great principle prove:
The car may not move half a mile in a day,
So "A car in the yard is worth two on the way."
But even a yard may be down on its luck,
Have troubles with horses, or wagon, or truck.
Whatever you need, be it soft coal or hard—
"A ton in the bin is worth two in the yard."

E. A. Rixen, Opp. P.O., Phone 58, M. Hunt, Dock, Phone 44.

Money-Savers

Dominion Brand Tomato Soup, 2 lb. tins
15c.
Dominion Brand Pork and Beans, with tomato sauce
5c.
Try Tilson's Prize Package Rolled Oats
45c.

CRANBERRIES COCOANUTS ORANGES
PINE APPLES GRAPE FRUIT
ETC. ETC.

GEO. HOULE, Opposite P. O.
PHONE 45
CELERY—NEW CABBAGE—LETTUCE—CRANBERRIES

Counter Check Books

Every up-to-date merchant uses counter check books. Keep your orders for

The Deseronto Post

Agents for the Best

If you get it at Malley's Drug Store its all right

A full line of

Day Dream Powders, Perfumes and Creams

now in stock

Odors exquisite, deliciously tantalizing; a realization of what elusively delicate toilet articles should be.

See Our West Window

Malley's Drug Store
DESERONTO - ONTARIO

New Goods Being Shown At Miller's

New Silk Blouses in Georgette, Crepe de Chene, Habutai and Shantung in the popular colors and styles.

New Underskirts in plain and floral designs. A very select assortment.

New Sweater Coats and Pull Overs in a good range of colors and styles.

Should you prefer knitting your sweater we have a complete stock of Monarch Floss in a very large range of shades.

We have a special bargain in a small lot of knitted Wool Scarves. They are wide and long and in a nice assortment of colors at a special price to insure a quick sale. The quantity is limited so if you are interested act at once.

What about that Winter Coat? A new shipment of the popular Northway Garment has been put in stock and would advise making your selection before the assortment becomes broken.

R. MILLER

Phone 75

St George Street

The Empire Typewriter

is the only typewriter "Made in Canada"—a good reason for having one.

The Post Sells Them

The Rexall Stores
CANADA'S FAVORITE DRUG STORES

Christmas Booklets —and— Post Cards

Our usual good assortment of Booklets has arrived for this season.

Do not buy until you see ours. They will be on display shortly.

Prices moderate.

T. L. McCullough
Prescription Druggist
DESERONTO - ONTARIO
WE ARE HERE TO SERVE YOU



The Deseronto Post

Wednesday, November 24, 1920


## Town Topics

Christmas—four weeks from Saturday.

W. J. Malley is the only licensed Optometrist in Deseronto.

Government employees are wiring the Deseronto post office.

Leave your subscriptions for Papers and Magazines at Malley's Drug Store.

Mr John McConkey of Oshawa has returned after spending the week-end with his family.

Deer season closed on Saturday last. The evening fireside will hear some wierd tales of how the deer got away.

Mrs Hugh Haggerty, Boundary Road, is spending a couple of months visiting friends in Richmond, Virginia.

Miss Cora Parks, Napanee, has returned home after spending the past month with her cousin, Mrs Percy Davy, Deseronto.

The Yucumtu Club gave an enjoyable dance on Friday evening last. Cooper's orchestra of Picton supplied the music in their usual manner.

Mrs George Clark and two children of Oshawa have returned home after spending the past two weeks with her parents, Mr and Mrs Jos. McConkey, Thomas St.

The fast growing demand for Templeton's Rheumatic Capsules and Raz-Mah for Asthma, which W. J. Malley's Drug Store has experienced since securing the local agency, proves the value of the medicines. 105

A meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Association will be held in Malley's Hall on Thursday evening, Nov. 25, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the provincial convention at Toronto on December 1 and 2. All voters are requested to attend.

### IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of our dear mother, Mrs. Phoeba Clarke, who departed this life Nov. 18, 1919.

Dearest loved one we have laid thee,
In the peaceful grave's embrace;
But thy memory will be cherished
Till we see thy Heavenly face.

—HER CHILDREN.

### Housekeeper Wanted

WIDOWER with small family requires housekeeper. Apply Box 10, The Post, Deseronto, Ont.

## COURT OF REVISION

TAKE NOTICE that

1. The Council of the Corporation of the Town of Deseronto has constructed as a local improvement, a cement walk, on the east side of Second Street, between Dundas and Thomas Streets.

2. The cost of the work is $288.00, of which $151.50 is to be paid by the Corporation. The special rate per foot frontage is 18¾ cents per square foot. The Special Assessment is to be paid in three instalments, the first instalment to become due and payable on the Sixteenth day of December, 1920; the second on the Sixteenth day of December, 1921; and the third and last instalment on the Sixteenth day of December, 1922, the two last mentioned instalments to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

3. The estimated lifetime of the work is Ten Years.

4. The Council of the Corporation of the Town of Deseronto, has constructed as a local improvement, a cement walk, on the east side of Mill Street, from the Quinte General Manufacturing Company's building, to a point Thirty-three Feet north of the locomotive building of the Canadian National Railways System.

5. The cost of the work is $475.50, of which $238.38 is to be paid by the Corporation. The Special rate per foot frontage is 24 cents per square foot. The Special Assessment is to be paid in three instalments, the first instalment to become due and payable on the Sixteenth day of December, 1920; the second on the Sixteenth day of December, 1921; and the third and last instalment on the Sixteenth day of December, 1922, the two last mentioned instalments to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

6. The estimated lifetime of the work is Ten Years.

7. A Court of Revision will be held on the Eighth day of December, 1920, at Eight o'clock in the afternoon, at the Council Chamber in the Town Hall of said town, for the purpose of hearing complaints against the proposed assessments or the accuracy of frontage measurements, and any other complaint which persons interested may desire to make and which is by law cognizable by the Court.

Dated at Deseronto this Eighteenth day of November, A. D. 1920.

HENRY R. BEDFORD,
Clerk.


Winter Millinery

CLEARING SALE OF ALL OUR WINTER MILLINERY AND TRIMMINGS

E. FAIRBAIRN

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher


### Lost

A Waterman's fountain pen. Bring it to this office and get two big dollars reward.

### Wanted

IRON, Rags and all kinds of Metals wanted. Second-hand furniture and Household Goods bought. Apply to Tobe & Dime, opposite C.N.R. Station, Deseronto, Ont. All kinds of frame buildings bought.

## NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

PLEASE remember that 5% will be added to all taxes remaining unpaid after Nov. 30th.

W. J. BOWEN,
Clerk.

## TOWN CHURCH DIRECTORY

THE METHODIST CHURCH
Cor. Thomas and Fourth Streets

REV. R. BAMFORTH, B.A., PASTOR
Dr. Vandervoort, Recording Steward

11.00 a.m.—Regular Service.
2.30 p.m.—Sunday School.
7.00 p.m.—Regular Service.

All made cordially welcome.

ST MARK'S CHURCH
(ANGLICAN)

SERVICE AS FOLLOWS

First and Third Sundays in the month, Holy Communion 11 a.m. Sunday School 3 p.m. and Evening Prayer 7.00 p.m.

Second, Fourth and Fifth Sundays in the month, Morning Prayer and Litany 11 a.m. Sunday School 3 p.m. Evening Prayer 7.00 p.m.

All are welcome

Rector, Rev. E. Radcliffe, B.C.L.; Rector's Warden, W. G. Seales; People's Warden, Jas. McMath.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM DOYLE, LATE OF THE VILLAGE OF LONSDALE IN THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS, FARMER, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 56 of Chapter 121, R. S. O. 1914, that all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said William Doyle, Deceased, who died on or about the 5th day of July, 1920, are required to send by post, prepaid, or deliver to the undersigned solicitors for the Executors, on or before the 17th day of December, 1920, their Christian and surnames and addresses, with full particulars in writing of their claims, and statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, duly verified by Statutory Declaration.

AND TAKE NOTICE that after the said 17th day of December, 1920, the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they then have notice, and the said Executors will not be liable for said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim notice shall not have been received by them or their solicitors at the time of such distribution.

DATED this 11th day of November, A.D. 1920.

THOMAS JAMES McALPINE,
and FRANK MURPHY,
Executors.

Messrs. Porter, Butler & Payne,
219 Front Street, Belleville, Ont.,
Solicitors for the Executors.


EDUCATED PEOPLE

People of Refinement and Standing in the Community

READ THE DESERONTO POST

and profit by their reading.



The Way to the West

DAILY SERVICE
Lve. TORONTO (Union Station)
9.15 P.M.

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CALGARY EDMONTON VANCOUVER VICTORIA

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"SALADA"
TEA
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# SHELTER STOCK PROPERLY DURING COLD FALL MONTHS

## Keeping Your Cows Under Cover Will Boost Milk Production, Says Successful Dairy Farmer

The unseasonable weather since the beginning of September is something so rare in our climate that one feels one must bear it as philosophically as one can and be thankful it is no worse. What if this sort of weather came every year? The worst feature of it is that it comes at a time when good production is seriously necessary to the world at large, and the destruction of the later crops in various parts of the country is not only a loss to the farmers alone, but also the whole country. But even this cloud will have a silver lining—even if it is only of the subdued satin-finished sort—if it drives home upon us all the necessity for more thrifty ways. The spurt of thrift that we made during the war seems to have been so exhausting that we have been spending hard to get over it ever since, with the result that we now find ourselves in worse than war conditions. It was out of the loss of her two most fertile provinces, Schleswig and Holstein, that Denmark, through sheer necessity, gave such close study to getting the last ounce of good from her poor, sandy tracts of soil that made her the well-stocked larder of Europe and placed her in the forefront of the agricultural world.

**Good Breeding, Good Feeding**

Cold, continuous rains will cause a drop in the milk flow unless the stock are sheltered properly. It is better to keep them under cover, and warm, well-ventilated quarters will save feed, much of which in cold, wet weather goes to keep the animal warm. Fall grass pasture, too, is often poor in milk-making qualities, and once the milk production drops it is difficult to get it up again. Calves should be kept growing right along. A successful dairy farmer who admittedly has made money in his business adopted for his motto, "Good breeding and good feeding." With these two conditions fulfilled, a man cannot help being a success, for people will always be ready to buy what he has to offer and pay good prices for it, too.

Fall litters of pigs need to be kept away from dampness and draughts. Fresh air is wholesome and essential but draughts are deadly for man or beast. A man can't do better than spend some of these rainy Fall days in going round and fixing up everything snug and tight for Winter; it doesn't take long and it pays in saving feed and saving stock.

And while the tools are handy, why not put up that cover over the manure pile that you have been thinking about and know you ought to attend to. The land needs to be fed as much as anybody, and it is cruel to give it the mere husks from which all the goodness has leaked down into the creek; also it's amiably idiotic.

Don't let the stock eat down the clover pastures too late in the Fall; leave something for Winter protection. Don't break up the rotation that you have carefully figured out as being the best for your conditions. It may seem tempting to keep on trying to get a certain paying crop all the time, but will it pay in the long run? Peas, vetches and the clovers help to put money into the bank by putting goodness into the soil; they should never be omitted from the regular rotation. On light soils, maple peas do well when sown in the Fall; the land should always be rolled after sowing them. If you want a big potato crop next year, now is the time to begin. Plow under this Fall a good dressing of barnyard manure; if on a clover sod, so much the better, and leave it that way until Spring. Fresh manure put on in the Spring has a tendency to promote scab and other disease; ploughed under now it becomes mellow and available for plant uses. Also select the seed now and place by itself in shallow bins or trays in a cool, well-ventilated place. Seed thus exposed to ripening influences will yield better and earlier than when not so treated.

As the machines and tools are finished with for the season, remember that it saves time and money to look over them at once, correcting any weak parts, cleaning, oiling and giving paint where necessary. Of course, the man who can afford to leave his things out all Winter just where the horses left them doesn't need to bother, but he probably won't read these lines, anyway; he will be too busy studying the machinery catalogues and figuring out the prices of their successors. But everybody else will have an implement shed where the implements will live when they are not in use.

# Clogged Nostrils Open Breathing Made Easy, Catarrh Cured!

## New Method Very Successful

It is a new method of treatment, that of medicated air, and cannot fail to be beneficial. It goes wherever air can go, thus reaching all the affected parts. It purifies as by fire, simply burning up the disease germs.

Catarrhozone is a non-poisonous and healing agent; it therefore acts upon the mucous tissues of the throat, nasal passages, and bronchial tubes, destroying all microbe life, and at the same time heals up all the inflamed parts.

As a cure for Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, La Grippe; as a strengthener for the throat, Catarrhozone cannot be equalled.

It is a guaranteed cure, and is highly endorsed by prominent physicians who use Catarrhozone in their practice.

Sufficient Catarrhozone for two months' use, price $1.00; smaller size 50c; at all dealers.

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The Irish Linen Society at Belfast states that an agreement has been reached between the British, French, and Belgian flax spinners whereby a fixed minimum yarn price list is established between the three countries, binding until April 1, 1921.

### SOME COMPLEXION HINTS

1. A red nose is generally due to some form of dyspepsia. There is no use in laying down the law as to diet in these cases. Find out what special things disagree with you; it may be shell fish or strong tea, or even potatoes. Carefully avoid whatever it happens to be.

2. Chills to feet and legs are particularly bad for those whose digestions are weak. Keep your feet well shod with stout shoes, and wear woolen stockings in winter, and you will find this will do much to prevent your having a red nose.

3. A shiny nose is due to over-activity of the oil glands in the skin, a condition difficult to rectify. The best treatment is the use of a few drops of tincture of benzoin in the water with which the face is washed. This is a good skin tonic for use now and then.

4. The Oatmeal Bag—If you suffer from a shiny nose, do not use soap every day for washing the face. Use instead an oatmeal or a bran bag; merely a little bag of soft muslin partly filled with fine oatmeal or bran. Let this take the place of a sponge or flannel. Change the contents of the bag three times a week.

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Peevish, pale, restless, and sickly children owe their condition to worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will relieve them and restore health.

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Capt. Angus V. Hambro, Unionist member for South Dorset, is to retire at the next general election.

Arrange to Attend the 11th Annual
FAT STOCK SHOW
UNION STOCK YARDS
Thursday and Friday, Dec. 9th and 10th
Large Entries in All Classes.
Judging 10 a.m., December 9th.
Auction Sale of Show Stock, 10 a.m., Dec. 10.

# BEST WAY TO BUY SHORTHORNS

## A Well-Known Authority Gives His Idea of Pure Bred Stock.

Mr. Druno, a well-known authority on Shorthorns, recently said that in his opinion a young breeder, commencing to breed pure Shorthorns, should be very careful in his selection of females, buying only the best of proved ancestry, paying attention to type and color, and making sure that they were of a good milking strain if possible.

A breeder starting off should be content with a few, rather than buying second-rate ones, as, in his experience, young breeders were too often in a hurry for numbers. The female should have a nice head, the face shortish, rather than long, clean nose, no trace of black, the eyes prominent, the horns not too long, and a little flat at the root, of a yellow color, well set, turning a little forward and down rather than up, black points being an objectionable feature here. The back should be strong and straight, with well-sprung ribs. The hindquarters should be square and well filled, with a smoothness over the tail. The underline should be straight and well filled behind the forelegs, and the udder well-shaped, with prominent milk-veins. She should have a nice coat of soft hair, and a fine mellow touch when handled on the ribs. The favorite colors were dark roan and dark red. Heifers to be retained in the herd should at no time be over-fed, as it spoiled their usefulness as milkers and rendered them not so sure breeders.

Females of moderate size and true type were, in his opinion, the safest and surest breeders, and an impressive breeding bull, when put to those cows, would stamp himself more on the progeny than on big cows although equally well-bred. Every breeder had, or should have, his own distinct ideal of a Shorthorn female. It was a true saying that the bull was half the herd. Any breeder who aimed at breeding the best class of stock, and was determined to succeed, must not be soft hearted with regard to price when he saw a young bull of the shape, color and breeding he thought would suit his females.

But to make the bull an impressive sire, he must be bred both on his sire's and dam's side, from animals of high individual merit and good color. The bull himself should have a smart head, prominent intelligent-looking eyes, full neck well set into the shoulders, waxy horn, and plenty of wavy or curly hair on his neck and forehead, which denoted breeding character. His top line ought to be straight, well covered over the crops and middle with mellow flesh, square hindquarters with full thighs, and a nice finish at the tail, full chest, straight under-line with flanks well down fore and hind. The bull must have a sound and healthy constitution, and it was very important that he should have a nice, docile temper, as this was generally transmitted to his progeny.

The other good points of the Shorthorn were its suitability for any climate, and its special value as an improving cross with any other breed or class of cattle.

# WEAK, NERVOUS AND RUN DOWN

## A CONDITION AFFLICTING THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE—HOW TO GET NEW HEALTH.

There are thousands of people who are enduring the pain and discomfort of minor ills in the hope that the indisposition is only temporary and will be outgrown in time. Often such illnesses are not serious enough to require the attention of a doctor, but will respond to intelligent home treatment if a reliable remedy is used. Women, busy with a multitude of household cares, young women in offices or stores, or girls studying hard in school, easily fall a prey to that condition of bloodlessness known as anaemia. The trouble need not be serious if prompt, effective measures are taken to check it in its early stages. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will restore the elements needed to bring the blood back to strength, and once the blood regains its healthy quality the entire body will soon show the benefit. Among the many who have found benefit through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is Mrs. James J. Johnston, of Peterboro, Ont., who says: "I can personally strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills because of what they have done for me. About two years ago I felt poorly, was terribly weak, nervous and run down. I was easily annoyed and worried, and my heart would flutter at the least exertion. I tried several remedies but did not find a cure until I took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I took seven boxes in all and am now enjoying perfect health, and have gained in weight. I calculate the cost small when I think of the benefit I received, and I recommend the pills to all weak people."

Rich, red blood is the whole secret of good health, and from the first to the last dose Dr. Williams' Pink Pills enrich and purify the blood. You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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**The Last Asthma Attack** may really be the last one if prompt measures are taken. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy will safeguard you. It will penetrate to the smallest bronchial passage and bring about a healthy condition. It always relieves and its continued use often effects a permanent cure. Why not get this long-famous remedy to-day and commence its use? Inhaled as smoke or vapor it is equally effective.




# Facts About Canada

The Indians of the old day produced some wonderful orators. Not the least of these was the wonderful Tecumseh, who gave his life for the English while fighting on their side in the war of 1812. In September, 1813, when things were going bad with the English, a council of whites and braves was held, when the Chief delivered a wonderful address, the warriors leaping to their feet and brandishing their war axes in ferocious style.

"Father," thundered the Chief, as he heard of General Proctor's intention to retire, "listen to your children: you see them now all before you. The war before this, our British Father gave the hatchet to his red children when our old chiefs were alive. They are now all dead. In that war our father was thrown on his back by the Americans and our father took them by the hand with our knowledge and we are afraid our father will do so again this time.

"When war was declared our father stood up and gave us the hatchet and told us he was now ready to strike the Americans—that he wanted our assistance and he would get us our lands back which the Americans had taken from us. Listen. You told us the same thing to get us to bring our families to this place.

"Listen. Father our fleet has gone out; we know they have fought; we have heard the great guns; we know nothing of what has happened to one arm. Our ships have gone one way and we are surprised to see our father tying up things and preparing to go the other without letting his red children know what are his intentons.

"Listen. The Americans have not yet defeated us by land; neither are we sure they have done so by water. We therefore wish to remain here and fight our enemy should they make their appearance. If they defeat us we will then retreat with our father."

Tecumseh then strode across to where General Proctor was standing and continued:

"Brother, have you not run far enough? Tecumseh with his warriors will not leave this place nor his lands.

"If you go, give us your guns that on tomorrow's sun we may use them.

"Tecumseh has said and speaks no more. He fights—perhaps to die."

### ENGLAND'S GLASSWARE UNEXCELLED IN PURITY

British glassware for the table and house is unexcelled for its purity of color and sparkling clearness. In its best grades, this glass possesses exceptional strength and great brilliance and gives forth a characteristic sharp ring.

New designs and new decorations in British glass are constantly being manufactured. The methods of marking are many, but whether the designs are carried out by cutting or etching, all the work is free-hand, and depends on the artistic training and manipulative skill of the individual worker. Elaborate appliances have been developed for this work.

Most of this fine crystal is pure white, but some samples have a tinted body or color-flushed surface on which the cutting or etching looks very well.

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**Impurities of the Blood Counteracted.**—Impurities in the blood come from defects in the action of the liver. They are revealed by pimples and unsightly blotches on the skin. They must be treated inwardly, and for this purpose there is no more effective compound to be used than Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They act directly on the liver and by setting up healthy processes have a beneficial effect upon the blood, so that impurities are eliminated.

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The City of London Corporation has appointed Mr. Crowther Smith as City Comptroller at a salary of £1,500. Mr. Crowther Smith has been employed by the Corporation for 20 years.

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Corns and warts disappear when treated with Holloway's Corn Cure without leaving a scar.

# HAWAIIAN CARS RUN ON WHISKEY

## New Use for Discarded Spirits in Southern Isles.

Hawaii's great industries are sugar-making and canning pineapples for export. Since alcohol is derived from sweetening, the islands have right at hand the material for distilling the spirit which dilutes into whiskey.

When the price of gasoline soared into higher regions, it occurred to the Hawaiians that what gives fits to humans, might also energize their automobiles.

The idea worked out splendidly, and not at all to the demoralization of thirsty chauffeurs. The U. S. Government looks after that end of it, and "denatures" every drop of it, making it unfit for human consumption.

The price is now said to be about eight cents a gallon, and it produces one-fifth more power than gasoline, leaving much cleaner cylinders.

But the fuel does not work as well in cold climates, or even when the engines are cool. Possibly we may not be able to use the new auto-food in Canada yet awhile.

**May Overcome Difficulties**

The difficulties have been overcome, however, in Hawaii with the aid of ether, which will mix with alcohol in all proportions.

It is very volatile, has a high vapor pressure and an extremely wide range of explosive mixture with air, has a high thermal value, burns with no solid products of combustion, and is easily and cheaply produced wherever alcohol is available. It is therefore possible to produce a mixture of alcohol and ether in such proportions as to form an ideal fuel for gasoline engines in that climate, giving great power, speed, and flexibility combined with smoothness of operation and ease of starting.

The result is that the mixture becomes a true gasoline substitute, which may be instantly substituted for gasoline and which gives the same or better results without modification of the engine or its accessories and with no change in ordinary methods of manipulation.

The motor alcohol made according to the new formula has been manufactured in Hawaii and subjected to successful tests in stationary, marine, automobile, truck and tractor gasoline engines.

Experiments now being carried on in many sections may yet make it possible to run our auto driven vehicles and machinery all the year round with the spirit the Dominion has discarded as a beverage.

# Every Girl Who Earns Her Living Read This!

Very complex in her physical relations to life, disease early seizes upon the woman who works, and she must therefore guard jealously anything that would tend to destroy her vitality or health.

Probably nothing is of more service than Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and every girl and woman can employ this grand remedy with gratifying results.

As a system tonic and blood renovator, no treatment gives such results.

For maintaining good digestion and healthy appetite, it is impossible to equal Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

Dusky, sallow complexion is changed to a healthy, rudy glow, which proves that Dr. Hamilton's Pills circulate blood that is rich and nourishing.

Weak organs are filled with new life and vitality; weakness, irregularities and the common ills are prevented.

When you feel poorly, when the head aches, back feels lame, and a drowsy, tired feeling, creeps through you—that tells of the need of Dr. Hamilton's Pills; try them.

Sold in yellow boxes, 25c.

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One-third of the blindness in Great Britain is traceable to venereal disease, said the Rev. J. Marchant, director of the National Council for the Promotion of Race Regeneration, speaking at a public morals campaign at Merthyr, Tydvil, Glam.

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**It is Wise to Prevent Disorder.**—Many causes lead to disorders of the stomach and few are free from them. At the first manifestation that the stomach and liver are not performing their functions, a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills should be tried and it will be found that the digestive organs will speedily resume healthy action. Laxatives and sedatives are so blended in these pills that no other preparation could be so effective as they.

TERENCE MACSWINEY

Every Irishman or woman should have a picture of this great hero. It was taken in his robes of office, on the day of his inauguration as Lord Mayor of Cork.

FRAMED PHOTOGRAPHS
3½ x 5, $1.00, with easel back.
4 x 6, $2.00, with easel back.
5 x 7, $3.00, with easel back.
8 x 10, $5.00.
16 x 20, $10.00
Including mail or express charge

PHOTOS NOT FRAMED.
50c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.50, $5.00.
Photo Post Cards, $3.00 doz.
Buttons, 50c, $2.50, $10 doz.

BADGES FOR ALL SOCIETIES.
FLAGS ALL NATIONS. ALL SIZES.
T. P. Tansey
BADGES & BUTTONS
327 CRAIG STREET WEST, MONTREAL.

**A Quick Relief for Headache**

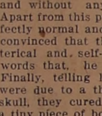
A headache is frequently caused by badly digested food; the gases and acids resulting therefrom are absorbed by the blood which in turn irritates the nerves and causes painful symptoms called headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc. 15 to 30 drops of Mother Seigel's Syrup will correct faulty digestion and afford relief.

### BEAUTY FROM CORN COBS

Furfural green, a shade about to become fashionable, which was formerly a by-produce from the destructive distillation of wood at a prohibitive price, is now to be extracted from corn-cobs at a price within the reach of all. By using furfural as the coal-tar product benzine is handled, a variety of dyes can be produced whose makers will acknowledge the corn as their inspiration. Fabrics in a vivid green have already been evolved, and recently there were evolved some very taking drabs and tans and also a khaki shade which was most highly commended. The cob, after it yields its furfural, which it can be made to do by a simple process, is still available for scores of industrial purposes, including that of a substitute for cotton in the manufacture of guncotton.

# SUFFERING OF YOUNG WOMEN

## This Letter Tells How It May be Overcome—All Mothers Interested.



Toronto, Ont.—"I have suffered since I was a school girl with pain in my left side and with cramps, growing worse each year until I was all run down. I am a children's nurse, and I was so bad at times that I was unfit for work. I tried several doctors and patent medicines, but was only relieved for a short time. Some of the doctors wanted to perform an operation, but my father objected. Finally I learned through my mother of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and how thankful I am that I tried it. I am relieved from pain and cramps, and feel as if it has saved my life. You may use my letter to help other women, as I am only too glad to recommend the medicine."—JEAN KENT, 42 Blamford Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Girls who are troubled as Miss Kent was should immediately seek restoration to health by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Those who need special advice may write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. These letters will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

### HYPNOTISED HIMSELF

The interesting case, of a youth of nineteen, who hypnotised himself, is reported in the London "Lancet." From early childhood, he had been able to drop off to sleep at any time and without any feeling of fatigue. Apart from this peculiarity he was perfectly normal and the doctors became convinced that the attacks were hysterical and self-suggested; in other words, that he hypnotised himself. Finally, telling him that his attacks were due to a thickened spot on the skull, they cured him by cutting out a tiny piece of bone and allowing him to handle it.

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Monsieur:

For 15 days in the month of January I was suffering with pain of rheumatism in the foot. I tried all kinds of remedies but nothing did me any good. One person told me about MINARD'S LINIMENT; as soon as I tried it the Saturday night, the next morning I was feeling very good; I tell you this remedy is very good. I could give you a good certificate any time that you would like to have one. If any time I come to hear about any person sick of rheumatism, I could tell them about this remedy.

Yours Truly,
ERNEST LEVEILLE,
216 Rue Ontario East, Montreal.
Feb. 14, 1908.

### TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW.

Be sure you arrange to attend the 11th Annual Fat Stock Show, which will be held at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, on Thursday and Friday, December 9th and 10th. The entries are very large in all classes. The judging will take place Thursday, December 9th, at 10 a.m., and the auction sale of show stock will take place on Friday, December 10th, at 10 a.m.

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**A Powerful Medicine.**—The healing properties in six essential oils are concentrated in every bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, forming one of the most beneficial liniments ever offered to the use of man. Thousands can testify as to its power in allaying pain, and many thousands more can certify that they owe their health to it. Its wonderful power is not expressed by its cheapness.

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When a man walks a mile he takes on an average 2,263 steps, but when he rides a bicycle with an average gear he covers a mile with an equivalent of only 627 steps.

---

Certain morbid conditions must exist in the stomach and intestines to encourage worms, and they will exist as long as these morbid conditions permit them to. To be rid of them and spare the child suffering, use Miller's Worm Powders. They will correct the digestive irregularities by destroying the worms, conditions favorable to worms will disappear, and the child will have no more suffering from that cause.

# SUNDAY AT HOME

### OUR LIVES ARE SONGS.

Our lives are songs. God writes the words,
And we set them to music at pleasure;
And the song grows glad, or sweet or sad,
As we choose to fashion the measure.

One has a song that is free and strong,
But the music he writes is minor;
And the sad, sad strain is replete with pain,
And the singer becomes a repiner.

And the song of another has through the words
An undercurrent of sadness;
But he sets it to music of ringing chords,
And makes it a poem of gladness.

So, whether our songs are sad or not,
We can give the world more pleasure
And better ourselves by setting the words
To a glad, triumphant measure.

### GET ACQUAINTED WITH YOURSELF.

(By Anderson Pace.)

Self analysis is the stepping-stone to moral and spiritual development. About the only way one can discover the internal barriers that constrict his soul and choke off development of character is to make a careful dissection of one's actions and the motives behind them.

In most people, deliberate motives have degenerated into habits, and these habits have been repeated so many times as to make the possessor of them feel that his way of acting is the only way to act. Such people repeat the same old blunders until they seem to be correct methods of action, just as a liar can repeat a double-distilled prevarication until he believes it himself.

Custom and habit makes all things seem right; the constant repetition of a bad action or an improper thought will finally result in the delusion that such actions and such thoughts are right.

Know the truth, and the truth will make you free; know the facts, and all the facts about any matter, and no one will delude you about it; know the truth about yourself, and you will be able to discriminate between the affectations and hypocrises that habit has clothed you in, and the inner core of truth and decency that every human being possesses.

Get out of yourself for a while. It will be educative for you to watch your own wheels go around.

Introduce yourself to yourself; you may not have had the pleasure of your own acquaintance—very few of us have—and it may open your eyes to your own limitations. Stand at a distance and survey this being that lives inside the shell you call your body; perhaps a distant view of this kind will enable you to pick out your own weaknesses as readily as you pick out the weaknesses of your associates. Size yourself up, and see what sort of a chap you have been running around with all these years.

Start a searching self-analysis; find out why you do things in such a way; just because you feel that they are all right is no proof of the correctness of your impression.

After you have done some habitual thing, review the way in which you did it. Go over the motives that underlay the action. Consider what you did, and what you might have done; see if there is not a course of action that could advantageously have been substituted for the one you followed.

Let us suppose that a certain course of action is presented to you and that you act in accordance with your present lights. Stop after the action and study yourself.

Why did you act in this way? Habit?

If so, was the habit based upon sound principles, or was the habit the result of an early dropping into the easiest path, which you have followed ever since until it has become a rut out of which you cannot climb?

The only way you will ever find the difference between the real horizon and the side of your rut is to climb out of your personality for a while, and to give yourself the kind of acid test you give to other people.

Don't merely seek your weaknesses; learn your strong points, too, and strengthen them; dissect your weaknesses and eliminate them. Hold a "coming-out party." Stand off a good distance and assay the individual who bears your name. What does he look like? How big a man is he? How strong is his character? Are you willing to meet him, and be proud of the acquaintance?

Get acquainted with yourself now. He who controls himself is better than he who conquers a city, and the surest means to self-control is self-knowledge.

### Two Classes in One Car.

A novel type of trolley car has been built for the South Manchurian Railroad. The car is divided into first and second-class compartments by a vestibule and steps at the centre of the car. As these steps must not project outside the car body, they cut into the side sills and necessitate a special construction of framework. The first-class compartment is fitted with upholstered seats, while slat seats are provided in the second-class compartment.

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The Restaurateur — How's this? You've charged me 65 cents for a shave. The Barber—O, no. I charged only 15 cents for the shave. The four bits is my overcharge.—Boston Globe.

Wigg—In these days of democracy we all have to unbend. Wagg—I suppose that accounts for the impossibility of keeping straight and making both ends meet.

"Are you the captain of your soul?" "Sort of a second lieutenant," ventured Mr. Henpeck, dubiously.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

# The Quiet Observer

## THE GREAT PANACEA.

General Bramwell Booth has made a most pleasant impression on the general audiences he has been addressing, as well as on his own particular flock. He has an amiable humor and does not take either himself or the Salvation Army too seriously. He feels that his work does not need to be justified and that it is not necessary for him to attitudinize over it. It speaks for itself. The Army is now a trusted agent of governments, and its head is consulted by monarchs and ministers alike on problems of the submerged truth. In a Chinese city infested with beggars the authorities asked the Army what they would take and clean up the affliction. An agreement was made and the beggars disappeared. When the King of Sweden enquired how the transformation was accomplished, General Booth said: "We make beggars work." This is a panacea that might be applied to mendicants of all classes, and to the disgruntled, the dissatisfied, and all that are in sorrow or tribulation. Few people understand what a wonderful cure for all things work is. It has a healing quality, it has redeeming power, it has an ennobling influence, and the Salvation Army has discovered how to apply the panacea. The governments discovered it during the war, but they have laid it aside now that peace has come. Could the government not get the Salvation Army to keep us all busy? It is the sovereign remedy.

## SPLENDID NATIVE SCULPTURES.

Ontario has reason to be proud of the art of one of its native sculptors, Mr. Walter B. Allward. His memorial at Brantford of the discoverer of the telephone is not merely a worthy tribute to a great Canadian, but is in itself a matter for rejoicing as a product of Canadian art and genius. The Toronto memorial of those who fell in the South African war is a striking piece of work, the splendid figure of Peace on the top of the obelisk being of unusual and beautiful design. His latest work is the great war memorial at Peterboro, which shows Barbarism stopped and recoiling before the spiritual forces of civilization's manhood. In many of these memorial pieces the design covers a considerable area and this lends additional impressiveness to the figures which are of heroic dimensions. It is to be hoped that when statuary is selected by any of the memorial committees they will place the work in competent hands, after consulting recognized authorities like the Royal Canadian Academy or the Ontario Society of Art.

## FARM VALUES AND PRICES.

Harvesting operations for 1920 are now reported as complete, but a large amount of threshing remains to be done. For one reason and other, in spite of, or perhaps on account of, the open season, a very small proportion of ploughing has been done. Some nature signs seem to indicate a prolonged and open fall, and the farmer is not loth to take advantage of an opportunity to procrastinate. November rains have put the fields in fine condition and the wise plowman does not lose his opportunity. Live stock are going freely on the market, the abundance of fodder being no consideration against commodity values. Potatoes are proving a plentiful crop, and prices run from $1 to $2 a bag. The cost of seed last spring is being considered in some districts. At $60 an acre for seed, and with 100 bushels an acre production, a dollar a bushel is not a long price. The fall in the price of milk is one of the notable signs in the general reduction of values. The adjustment in prices is not going to injure anyone who has been thrifty for five years past.

## NIAGARA AND THE ZAMBESI FALLS.

Leo Weinthal's comparison of Niagara Falls with the great Victoria Falls on the Zambesi River is almost unique from the fact of his intimacy with the great African cataract and the close study he made of the American one. He declared he had quite changed his mind about Niagara after seeing it, and the impression that he had formed from written descriptions had evidently failed to convey a proper conception of its grandeur. The height of the Victoria Falls is from 400 to 450 feet and its width 4,500 yards, as contrasted with the 160 to 170 feet of Niagara's height, and width of 1,000 yards. The greater tonnage of water pouring over Niagara conveyed to him an extraordinary sense of its tremendous resistless current. The rush of the rapids and the enormous force with which the Niagara torrent precipitates itself contracted with the sluggish current of the Zambesi, flowing through level country for 2,000 miles and fed by few rivers till it falls from a height as great as the golden ball of St. Paul's Cathedral above the churchyard, into a canyon fifteen miles long. The presence of extensive coal fields near the Victoria Falls and coal at a cost of $2.50 to $3 a ton prevented the development of hydro-electric power there. He thought the reservoir of the great lakes a natural storage of power for the people of Ontario. Mr. Weinthal did not allude to the Grand Falls of Ungava, now part of the province of Quebec, on the Hamilton River, which are among the wonders of the world, and should be known to Canadians. They are 900 feet high, and with the development of long-distance transmission can hardly fail to be utilized at a future day. So if Niagara becomes played out we have another card up our sleeve to trump the Zambesi lead.

## GOOD REPUBLICAN CABINET TIMBERS.

No one should have been surprised at the result of the Presidential election in the United States. All things considered, the surprise would have been to have found Governor Cox the favorite. Senator Harding declared himself opposed to the League of Nations, but Hon. Elihu Root, Herbert Hoover, ex-President Taft and other prominent members of the Republican party evidently took this in a Pickwickian sense, and apparently the French, the German, the British and other European papers now accept the situation as an indication that there will be some revision of the covenant of the League and that Uncle Sam will take his place with John Bull, Johnnie Crapaud, Fritz the rowdy and all the other European gentlemen. The fact is, Mr. Harding won't be able to help himself, any more than Mr. Wilson was when he declared war after saying he wouldn't. There are possibilities of a very fine administration in the Republican party, and the men who are being mentioned, should they prove to be Mr. Harding's choice, will outshine and outweigh Mr. Wilson's aggregation. Mr. Wilson did not seem to have the great modern business faculty of picking a good staff. It is impossible to suppose that there were not abler men to be had than the men he chose. Mr. McAdoo was perhaps as able as any, and he did not remain in the cabinet. That Mr. Wilson betrayed fundamental weakness in this respect should not, however, deprive him of the credit he deserves for his idealism and his academic faith in human nature. He is likely, like many other great men, to have more appreciation from posterity than from his contemporaries, and he should as a scholar be satisfied with that, even if his fourteen points do not penetrate the political cuticle of his countrymen.

## A DOLLAR HAIR CUT.

A hair cut is costing a dollar in Chicago now, and it does not appear that this is an inclusive charge. One only gets what is described as a trim for the nimble buck. If the charge included a face massage and bay rum or some of the anti-dandruff applications, along with a free singe which is guaranteed to remedy the damage done by the scissors, as well as sanitary and antiseptic treatment throughout, and if the operating surgeon would consent, like the New Thoughters, to go into the silence for half-an-hour, a dollar hair cut might come to be regarded as not unreasonable, provided one got a hair back. It is reported that the reason hair cuts have been so cheap in the past has been on account of the bye-products. This is beyond us, but with the reputation scientific research has achieved in the utilization of waste products one is not prepared to deny the possibilities latent in blonde and auburn sweepings. If we pay a dollar we should get the hair back. There is no doubt about that. In the old days in Chicago, a generation ago, a hair cut cost anywhere from fifteen to twenty-five cents, according to the equipment. Clippers were only coming in and there was a prejudice against them in some quarters. Brushing by machinery was tabooed. The tonsorial artists, as they called themselves, struck against the dust-storms in which they found themselves involved. When the simooui arose they declared they became affected with all the diseases on the medical health officer's list, and they declined to do more than blow down your neck and negotiate a side parting with the ordinary comb and brush. For twenty-five cents at most these delicate attentions could be purchased almost anywhere, and in many places of equal respectability for less. And now the Chicago barbers charge a dollar. No wonder baldness is increasing.

# SALT IMPORTANT PART OF DIET

Practically everybody thinks salt is only used to give food a pleasant flavor, when from a physical standpoint it is most important part of the diet. Where salt is scarce it is considered one of the greatest luxuries and probably no one article is in more universal use, unless it be water. You pick up the salt shaker and sprinkle your food with it, not once thinking of its wonderful qualities, where it comes from or how it is prepared for use.

Salt is sometimes found in an almost pure state, but as a general rule it is mixed with other things that must be removed before it is suitable for table use. However, there are some salt mines where the only thing necessary for its preparation is to pulverize it.

Salt is found in large quantities in sea water, but this kind has never been used for the table, as the purer forms are so much more available. Rock salt is the purest form of salt, and the greatest deposit of this kind is in Russian Poland, where one bed alone is known to be 500 miles in length, 20 miles wide, and about 1,200 feet thick. In many of these European salt mines the men working there never come to the surface, as they would lose too much time. As a result some of them have been known to spend their entire lives down in the bowels of the earth with their four walls of nothing but salt, salt, salt. In one of these mines there is a church sculptured entirely from salt.

Salt wells of Michigan and New York, the Great Salt Lake out in Utah, and the famous rock salt mines of Lousiana and Kansas furnish practically all the salt used in the United States. Besides its table use, salt occupies a most important place in the commercial world. It is used extensively in the process of glazing earthenware and in the preserving of meats, hides and many other articles. Certain smelting processes require its help in separating metals from their ores, and it is utilized in fertilizing dry soils.

Probably you do not know that your blood contains about the same proportion of salt as the water of the ocean does normally. For that reason whenever you put an excessive amount of salt in any of your food very soon afterwards you feel a craving for water. This is because your system calls for water or liquid of some kind to counteract the oversupply of salt you have absorbed.

## SHE WILL BE ACTIVE IN LEGION AFFAIRS



Miss Pauline Curnick has been appointed as executive secretary in charge of the affairs of the Women's Auxiliary of the American Legion. Miss Curnick, who lives in Indianapolis, national headquarters of the Legion, has been a leader in numerous welfare activities for the benefit of service men during the war and has served as personnel and employment director for a large eastern industrial establishment.

## AIRCRAFT SCOUTS.

### Their Value in Naval Warfare in Locating Subs.

In some ways an aeroplane is more effective in locating a submarine than a destroyer or a patrol boat, and it may even be able in exceptional circumstances to destroy the undersea vessel, says C. G. Grey, editor of the London Aeroplane.

There is a popular illusion, which is not exactly a delusion, that the observer in an aeroplane can see as far down in the water as a submarine is likely to dive. Up to a point this is true, for if the water is clear it is possible to see some twenty or thirty feet into it from a point vertically above, and if such water is only forty or fifty feet deep a submarine is not likely to dive beyond the visibility point.

It is quite another matter, however, where the water is a kind of leaden gray in color and where ten feet of water over the periscope is enough to hide a submarine as effectually as if she were twenty fathoms down. Therefore it is fairly obvious that the scouting air craft have to depend on surface vision quite as much as the patrol boats. Where the difference does come in is in the angle of vision from which that surface view is obtained.

For instance, a patrol boat might well miss seeing a pericope half a mile away, especially if the periscope were between the boat and the sun, so that the reflection of the sun off the water was dazzling the lookout men. The aircraft observer, on the other hand, perched up aloft, would have a far better chance. The periscope, cutting through the water, makes a very distict wake which spreads out on each side so that it makes a light but quite distinct "broad arrow" of foam.

When the periscope is above water the top of the conning tower is not far below, so that this also is visible unless there is a heavy breaking sea. And probably the bubbles from the exhausting air can also be seen.

Thus an escort of seaplanes should have a far better chance of spotting the presence of submarines than could any escort on surface ships. At the same time it well to remember that an escort of destroyers or some similiar type of armed ship is necessary, because the aeroplane or airship of to-day is not capable of carrying big guns big enough to sink submarines with certainty, and the art of bomb dropping from aircraft has not become sufficiently a science to make the certainty of the bobms reaching their mark as great as is the certainty of a snell from a four-inch gun doing so.

Therefore the aircraft by themselves can only hope to keep submarines submerged by dropping bobms at them, though they may sink one here and there by a combination of personal skill and good luck, whereas by acting as "spotters" for the highly trained gunners of destroyer flotillas they can co-operate very materially in the actual destruction of enemy submarines.

Where the naval air craft really do come in is in the immense surface of sea which they can cover in a very short time and their ability to take enemy submarines by surprise while lying on the surface "airing" themselves and charging up their batteries. A small fast scouting aeroplane does anything between eighty and a hundred miles an hour, and at a height of 7,000 or 3,000 feet it is fairly hard to see. On land one is generally warned of an aeroplane's arrival by the sound of its engines, but at sea the lapping of the water and the whistling of the wind through rigging or around superstructure drowns the sound of the aero engine till it is fairly close. Consequently a seaplane has more than a sporting chance of getting within a mile or so of a submarine before it is seen, and if it gets within that distance it should be able to make things very unpleasant for the submarine, even if it has not the luck to sink it outright.

Even at night in moderately fair weather, which is naturally the best for submarie operations, big seaplanes with searchlights could do as much to keep submarines under water and so add to their troubles by preventing them from stopping on the surface long enough to air their interiors and to charge their storage batteries.—New York World.

Gillingham, Kent, Corporation is considering the purchase for £2,500 of Jezreel's Temple, built by the Jezreelites, a religious sect, for the meeting of the elect on the Day of Judgment.

# A JEWEL IN THE ROUGH

The sky above them arched in pitchy blackness, but the starlight was so keen and brilliant that it lighted up the white silence round them. Stephen, on his hands and knees, hung over the still figure and gazed down into the marble face. The short, silky black hair made a little blot of darkness in the snow, the white face was turned upward to the starlight. Talbot, looking down, caught for an instant the sight of its pure oval, regular lines, and the sweet mouth, and the passionate, reasonless face of the man crouching over it, and then looked desperately up and down the narrow, lonely trail. They were five miles from the town, a little over three from the cabins. Glistening whiteness lay all around, till the plains of snow grew gray in the distance; overhead, the burning, flashing, restless stars; and far off, where the two planets guarded the horizon, the red lights of the north began to quiver and flicker in the night.

The man on the ground noticed them, and straightening himself suddenly, looked toward them.

"The flare of hell!" he muttered, with staring, straining eyes. "It's coming very near."

Talbot saw that his reason had gone, failed suddenly, as a light goes down under a blast; he was delirious with that sudden delirium born of the awful cold that seizes men like a wolf in the long night of the Arctic winters.

For a second the helplessness of his situation flashed in upon Talbot's brain—alone here at midnight on the frozen trail, with a madman and a corpse!

He saw he must get help at once, and the cabins were the nearest point where help could be found. He could get men who would carry Stephen by force if necessary, but would he ever live in the fangs of this pitiless cold till they could return to him? He stood for one moment irresolute, unwilling to leave him to meet his death, and that horrible fear that he read in those haggard eyes watching the horizon, alone; and in that moment Stephen looked up at him and met his eye, and the madness rolled back and stood off his brain for an instant. He beckoned to Talbot, and Talbot went down on his knees beside him on the snow.

"My claims," muttered Stephen; "these claims will be yours now, do you understand? I've arranged it all with that lawyer Hoskins, downtown. They were to be hers if anything happened to me, but we shall both go to-night, and they will be yours. She said I had sunk my soul in them. Talbot, she was right. The gold got me; I neglected her; I let her slip back into evil; I've murdered her for the claims. They are the price hell paid me. But you keep them. All turns to good in your hands. They can't harm you. Keep them. They are my grave."

"Stephen, rouse yourself! You are alive! You've got to live!" said Talbot, desperately, shaking him by the shoulder. "I am going now to bring men back with me to help you home. You've got to live till I return, do you hear?"

Stephen had turned from him again and put his arms round the motionless form before them.

"They are coming nearer," Talbot heard him mutter; "but they shall burn through me first, little one." And he stretched himself across the corpse as if to shield it from the approaching flames, and far off the red eyes of the planets sunk nearer the horizon, but still seemed to watch them across the snowy waste.

Talbot felt the only one thin thread of hope was to go as fast as his fatigue-clogged feet could move up to the cabins, and he rose and faced the homeward trail. He felt the hope of saving Stephen was just the least, faintest flicker that ever burned within a heart; still there was the chance—the chance that, even should he be already in the sleep that ends in death when he returned, they could rouse him from it and drag him into life again. He forced his heavy feet along, and with a great effort started into a run. His limbs left like lead, and all his body like paper. The long hours of cold and fatigue, the excitement, the rush of changing emotions he had gone through, had been draining his vitality, but he called upon all that he had left and put it all into the effort to save his friend. He knew that any one second lost or gained might be the one to turn the balance of life or death, and he urged himself forward till a dull pain filled all his side, and his temples seemed bursting, and the great lights before him swam in a blood-red mist.

Stephen, left alone, raised his head and gazed round him once, then he laid his cheek down on the cold cheek, pressed his lips to the cold lips, and his breast upon the cold breast just over where the bullet had plowed its way through the flesh and bone. The night gripped him tighter and tighter, and slowly he sunk to sleep.

L'ENVOI.

Noontide in June. A sky on the clearest, palest azure, and a rollicking, swelling, tumbling sea, full of smooth, billowy waves chasing each other over the deep green surface—waves with their white crests blown backward, throwing their spray high in the air and seeming to laugh and call to each other in gurgling voices; and between sea and sky the liquid golden sunlight filling the warm, throbbing air, spreading itself in dazzling sheets upon the water, and glinting in ten thousand glittering points on the flying spray thrown up by a steamer's screw. It was the steamer "Prince," homeward bound from Alaska, carrying passengers, and a cargo as rich and yellow as the sunshine. And as if it knew of its precious and costly charge, the steamer cut proudly through the turbulent water, cleaving its straight passage homeward, homeward. On the deck of the boat, leaning back idly in a long chair, his calm, gray eyes fixed on its receding shores, where the golden sunshine seemed palpitating on their perilous loveliness, Talbot was sitting, with the freshening breeze stirring his hair and bringing to him the breath of a thousand spring flowers on the land. He was returning, and returning successful, with his work accomplished, his toil over, his aim achieved, and among all the lines of pain stamped on his pale and quiet face there was written a certain triumph, that yet perhaps was not so much triumph as relief. It was just four months since he had seen both laid side by side in their lonely grave in the west gulch; and those four months would ever be a blot of horrible blackness on his life. Should he ever be able to forget the blank desolation that had closed on him night after night as he sat by his lonely hearth or paced the floor, his steps alone breaking the awful stillness? Yet he had forced himself to stay and face it, had continued his work and his method of life unchanged. His men had noted little difference in him. He had stayed the time he had appointed for himself, had accomplished his self-appointed task, and at last, when the summer burst in upon the gulch and loosened all Nature's fetters, he found himself also free; and now, like a black curtain rent in twain and torn from the bright face of a picture, the clouds of the past seemed falling away, leaving his future clear to his gaze. It stretched before him bright as the laughing sunlit sea beneath his eyes. If they could have shared his joy, if they could have had their home-coming, his fellow-toilers, his fellow-prisoners! And the salt tears stung his lids until he closed them, shutting out the vivid yellow light, as he thought of the desolate grave in the gulch.

The fresh, cool air fanned his face, and the sun smiled upon him, a loose piece of canvas of an awning near him flapped backward and forward with a monotonous musical sound, the plash and gurgle of the tumbling waves fell soothingly on his ears. Gradually sleep came over him gently, and inwrapped his stained, wearied body, his sore, bruised mind.

When he opened his eyes again it was afternoon. The steamer was still flying onward, but the sea was quiet and smooth, and lay still on every side in the sun's rays as a pool of liquid gold, and the shores of Alaska had vanished, lost in a burnished haze of light.

The End.

# WINTER CARE OF BEES AND HIVES

### Packing and Storing Methods Should Receive Careful Attention.

The initial step in the successful wintering of bees commences in September when the hives are carefully gone through and the weak ones fed a syrup solution consisting of two parts sugar and one of water. An ounce of cream of tartar to 40 lbs. of sugar is usually added to invert the sugar and retard granulation. Continue feeding in October if necessary, and make sure that each hive has at least six full frames of sealed stores.

The hives should be packed or stored away in November, and various methods may be adopted. At the Experimental Station, Invermere, B.C., wintering in the cellar has been tried, in a pit in the Ontario wintering case, and in the Kootenay hive case. The last method has given the best results.

The Kootenay hive case is an improvement on the double walled hive, and has been introduced in the form of a permanent hive case, and made to take the ten-frame hive. There is a three-inch space all around the brood chamber and supers. Up to the top of the brood chamber it is kept permanently packed with moss or planer shavings the year round. This is covered in to prevent the moss or shavings from falling into the hive when open. There is also a three-inch space underneath the floor, which is kept permanently packed as well.

The stories, or "lifts," are all alike, and as supers are put on they are added. The flat cover is ⅜ inch larger al round than the top of the case, and small triangular blocks nailed in each corner inside raise it and ensure permanent ventilation.

To pack for Winter all that is necessary is to have one "lift" above the brood chamber packed with moss or planer shavings. To facilitate the packing we usually have pillows, made from moss and ugnny sacks, just the size of the storey or lift. The cover is then added and the bees are packed for the Winter. The only attention now required is to keep the entrance clear of dead bees.

The bees have more protection in this case than in the double-walled hive, and the temperature is kept cooler and more uniform in Summer. There is not the trouble of packing in the Fall, or unpacking in the Spring, as in the case of the single-walled hives. It is less expensive than the double-walled hive, as ¾ inch shiplap is largely used in its construction. The bees come through the Winter in good shape and commence work early in the Spring. Beekeepers would be well advised to give it a trial, as it has many features that are superior to other methods of wintering bees.

# Helps for the Housewife

## IRONING WITH A HOT WATER BOTTLE

A "Bachelor Girl" sends the following hint. A stoneware hot water bottle serves excellently instead of a flat iron for many small articles. Laces, ties, veils, gloves, stockings can readily be smoothed by straining them over the surface, and a crumpled blouse can be dealt with by the same method. For pressing out seams and raising embroidery it is most convenient, one advantage being that it can be placed anywhere and requires no clearance of table space.

For raising velvet pile, lay a damp cloth on the hot bottle and the velvet over. When both are dry the velvet will look like new.

## TO REMOVE WALL PAPER

Procure a whitewash brush (the newer the better) and a bucket of cold water, and liberally soak the paper from ceiling to floor all round the room. Spend plenty of time over the wetting process, as the thorough soaking of the paper is the secret of getting it off easily. Do not use warm water, as it dries up too quickly to be effective.

When well soaked use a painter's scraper, and if there are many thicknesses, scrape off the outer papers, and then proceed to soak and scrape off those underneath. Do not spend much time in laborious scraping. Keep on soaking the paper, and thus avoid it. Should a varnished paper require stripping, mix up a strong solution of potash, or soda and boiling water, and use an old brush for soaking purposes, but keep something over the woodwork to protect it from the solution.

If the varnished paper only covers a dado, mix up some flour paste, and apply it hot. Let it remain an hour and the paper will then scrape off easily.

## WHAT TO DO WHEN SOMEONE FAINTS

When suddenly, one of your classmates falls from a seat, don't crowd round and shut out the air. Let two of you, with the teacher if she is present, lay the patient on the floor, with the head a little lower than the body. Then loosen the clothing round the neck and waist. Sprinkle the face with water and, if you have eau de cologne, it will help to restore consciousness. Let everyone except those caring for the patient move quietly away, and open the windows and doors wide. It is probable that in less time than it has taken for you to read this, the faint will be over. If you can get a cupful of hot black coffee, give it then to the patient. Be careful about using smelling salts, for too strong a whiff may do harm.

Unless consciousness comes back very soon, let some one go or telephone for a doctor. A fainting fit can often be avoided by leaving the room as soon as you begin to feel ill. When through weakness or from some other cause, there is too little blood in the brain, a faint is the result. That is why the head should be placed a little lower than the body.

## CORAL RETURNS TO FASHION

Coral is no longer demode. A well-known Parisian beauty has been wearing a long necklace and heavy old-fashioned ear-rings of the becoming deep rose tint, and an American heiress, whose jewel case is well stocked, has discarded more valuable ornaments for a quaint pendant of carved coral strung on a black and silver cord. I have seen pale pink coral beads worn in a tight string round the neck; they look exceedingly well with a decollete street frock.

Coral is also used for hat buckles, umbrellas and bracelets; narrow bracelets, which look like a thin thread of bright pink on the wrist, or wide flat bracelets for the super arm. Apropos of this, upper-arm bracelets are becoming more and more popular; something "fancy" is more correct. In the afternoon, with dainty little dance frocks in taffetas or satin which have practically no sleeves, bands of black velvet ribbon are worn on the upper arm; these bands may be simply tied in a neat bow or fastened with a brooch or buckle.

## TWO CULINARY HORRORS

There are two culinary horrors—hard, dry, horny scrambled eggs, and watery, mushy scrambled eggs. This seems a great pity, as there is no better or more easily prepared dish for the home luncheon or supper than a light feathery mass of golden eggs cooked to just the right degree of perfection in this way.

Then, too, this dish may be rendered a very economical one as well, for the number of eggs may be reduced and bits of minced, leftovers added just as the eggs begin to slightly thicken in the pan. Asparagus tips, cooked peas, bits of chopped cooked celery or carrot, chopped cooked spinach, minced cooked sausage, ham, bacon, meat and poultry are all specially good additions and may frequently be the means of using up leftovers too small to use in any other way.

When the eggs are to be served alone, beat them thoroughly, allowing one for each persons to be served. Add a tablespoonful of milk for each egg and also a tablespoonful of chopped parsley. If the family objects to parsley surprise them some morning by adding chives chopped very fine. Salt and paprika may be added to suit the individual taste.

But even if tactfully seasoned the eggs can be ruined in the cooking! Let a tablespoonful of bacon dripping melt in the frying pan (the chafing dish is ideal for cooking scrambled eggs)) and when it sizzles pour in the egg mixture. Let the degree of heat beneath the pan be moderate, for if too hot the eggs will brown on the edges and the rest will turn to "curds and whey."

Now the usual procedure is to take a kitchen spoon in a tightly clenched fist and stir with might and main to produce the scrambled effect. Don't do it! Use instead your most gentle and skilful touch. Lift the cooked part in large pieces and let the uncooked part run to the bottom of the pan. Continue this shifting and lifting until the whole is a light, creamy mass and serve immediately.

The same rule of one tablespoonful of liquid to each egg holds good when different liquids are combined with the eggs, and tomato sauce, catsup, stock and gravies are all good. Chicken giblet gravy is delicious with a small quantity of chopped chicken, catsup with ham or sausage and a piquant brown or highly seasoned cream sauce with the cooked vegetables.

Three eggs with half a cupful of leftovers will serve four persons generously and it is recommended that the "scramble" be served on buttered toast slices, thereby improving not only the appearance of the dish but securing a convenient service of the principal course as well as the bread course of the meal.

## RHUBARB GROWN IN WATER

Rhubarb that has taken root may be grown in water, care should be taken, when lifting the roots from the garden, not to injure them.

It is well to leave them fully exposed to the weather for two days before bringing them indoors. Then half-fill empty jars with water; if you can get rain water so much the better. Put the rhubarb roots right into the water, if some of them are too big they may be cut in portions, though care must be taken to avoid damaging the top buds from which the stalks will spring.

The rhubarb does best of all in the early tages of its growth if it is kept away from a bright light. In a wonderfully short time the pretty pink stems begin to come up. Then the plants may be removed to a lighter position and they are seen to be really very attractive indeed.

It is surprising what a large number of stalks quite a small root will send up and eventually the roots should just be placed in the ground again. Any shoots they send up must be left alone, and, if this is done, the plants will be in bearing again next year. The only thing to keep in mind in connection with this novel culture is that the rhubarb roots should never be allowed to become dry.

## A SUBSTITUTE FOR LINEN

Paper doilies, are now being made so closely to resemble those of more substantial fabrics that it is quite difficult to distinguish them from the linen varieties. When made of heavy ribbed linen paper, with no cut-out designs, and finished with raised borders to suggest scalloping and dainty embroidery, they are most attractive to use for the hasty luncheon. These doilies come in many sizes and shapes and may be used several times, if care is taken, because they are so durable.

## REMARKABLE PASSAGE

A remarkable passage has just been accomplished by the Danish three-masted schooner Harris, which has made the voyage from Campbellton, N.B., to Coleraine with a cargo of timber. Before leaving the other side, three of the crew deserted, and the difficult task of bringing the vessel across the Atlantic devolved on the Danish captain (Mr. B. Harris), the Danish mate (Mr. C. Rasmussen), and the steward (Mr. G. Gadow), a young man of German descent, who has only just passed his eighteenth birthday. Not only were they successful in negotiating the long trip, but they brought the ship across in the good time of 20 days. When it became known in Coleraine that a vessel of such proportions, carrying 500 tons of timber, had been manned by such a small crew, the townspeople entertained the latter to dinner and presented them with mementoes of the occasion.

## FROM SHEPHERD TO INVENTOR

It is probable that Walter Turner who died last year, was the world's most prolific inventor. Starting life as a shepherd on a prairie sheep ranch in the far West he knew nothing of the mechanics of railway engineering. One day, however, while tending his sheep on the prairie in the neighborhood of a railway, Turner came to where the ruins of a train were scattered, and among the fragments he picked up as a curiosity a vital part of the Westinghouse brake. This he was allowed to carry away.

During his lonely life on the prairie he would ponder over the mechanism of this brake. His chance came when, having failed as a sheep farmer, he got a job as a wheel-tapper on the railway, ultimately being promoted to the engine shops. A series of inventions, improving brakes patented by the company, led to his further advancement. Mr. Westinghouse, who took him into his works, finally made his the head of the engineering department. Westinghouse patented two hundred inventions, but the shepherd from the prairies patented four hundred. Westinghouse made an air-brake that would control fifty railway carriages; Turner improved it till it would control a hundred. When he died it was said that the value of the shepherd's inventions to the world was over thirty-five million dollars in gold.

Wigan Corporation has decided to abolish female labor on the tramways.

# THE DESERONTO POST

VOLUME 10 — DESERONTO, ONT., NOVEMBER 24, 1920 — No. 24



**Marlatt's Specific Removes Gall Stones in 24 Hours**

THE Never-Failing Remedy for **Appendicitis**

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**211 Gerrard St. E., Toronto, Ont.**


## PROFESSIONAL CARDS

*Dental*

**DENTISTRY**

DR. W. R. ELGIE, graduated from Toronto University, and Royal College of Dental Surgeons in 1916, four years ago, is now opening a dental office in Dr. Stone's old stand on June 10th, and is prepared after practicing for four years to treat satisfactorily all branches of dentistry, having paid special attention to painless extraction, fillings, plate work, crowns, bridges and pyrrhea.

Open evenings.

*Insurance*

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**HENRY R. BEDFORD**

*Legal*

**H. R. BEDFORD,**
Town Clerk and Treasurer.
Office — Town Hall, Deseronto

**WM. CARNEW**
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Office: Court House Building
Phone—Office 238, House 435
BELLEVILLE, ONT.

**MIKEL & ALFORD**
Barristers, Etc.
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W. C. Mikel, K.C., G. Alford
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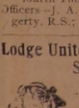
*Medical*

**C. T. WALLBRIDGE, M.D.**
Physician and Surgeon
Graduate of Queen's University, Kingston, has opened an office in the late Dr. Newton's premises, Centre Street.
DESERONTO, ONT.

*Societies*

**Canadian Order of Foresters.**
Meets in Malley's Hall the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
Officers—J. A. Provins, C.R.; Jos. Heggerty, R.S.; J. Fairbairn, Fin. Sec.

**Lodge United Empire, No. 125, S.O.E.B.S.**



Held on second Tuesday of each month. Officers: C. Redgewell, president; G. Hoppings, jr., vice president; Rev. C. E. S. Radcliffe, chaplain; Robert Large, secretary; W. H. Mellow, treasurer; C. Knight, 1st guide.

**Craig Lodge, No. 401, A.F. & A.M., G.R.C.**



Regular meetings are held the first Tuesday evening of month. Visiting brethren are cordially welcome. Masonic Hall, cor. Thomas and George Street St.

C. E. ARGUE, W.M. — ROBERT LARGE, Secretary

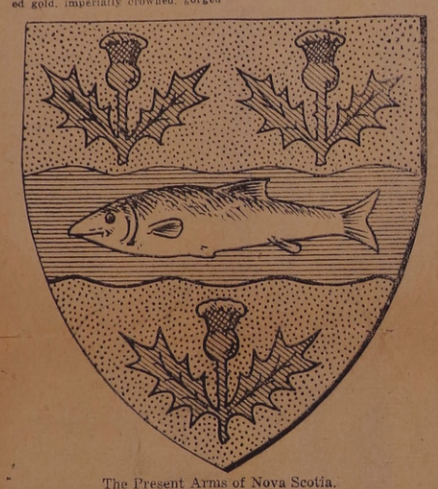
# Nova Scotia and Her Arms

A movement is on foot in Nova Scotia for the restoration of the original armorial bearings of that province in place of those adopted at Confederation. Most Canadians are unaware that in 1621 King James I. of England, and VI. of Scotland, as King of Scotland, and as a Scottish measure, granted to Sir William Alexander (afterwards Earl of Stirling) the territory now forming the whole of the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, and parts of Quebec and of the present State of Maine, on the sole condition of paying annually "one penny of Scottish money, if so much be demanded," the purpose of the grant being that Sir William might carry out a project he had in mind of making of this vast territory a New Scotland in America, as there was already a New England and a New France.

The story of Sir William Alexander and his efforts to carry out his great project is beside the present purpose. It all came to little enough at the time but bore fruit as we know long afterwards. Royal encouragement to the scheme given by King James was continued and amplified by his son and successor, Charles I., and among other marks of favor the last named sovereign made a grant of arms to Nova Scotia in these terms: Silver, a cross of St. Andrew blue with an inescutcheon of the Royal Arms of Scotland. Crest, on a wreath a bunch of laurel and a thistle issuing from two hands, the one hand being in armor and the other naked. Supporters, on the dexter side the Royal unicorn silver, horned, maned, and hoofed gold, imperially crowned, gorged with an open crown and chain affixed thereto and reflexed over the back gold. On the sinister side a savage man proper. Motto (over the crest) "Munit haec et altera vincit." The shield of Scotland, blue, with a white cross of St. Andrew, was thus, it will be noticed, counter-changed to white with a blue cross of New Scotland.




ARMS GRANTED TO THE COLONY OF NOVA SCOTIA BY KING CHARLES I



The Present Arms of Nova Scotia.

Later, as a separate act, the Baronets of Nova Scotia were given the privilege of using this same shield, with its inescutcheon as their badge or coat of arms. An idea got abroad somehow that the shield was theirs primarily, and only "borrowed" by the province for its seal, etc., when in later times "Nova Scotia" became a reality. The shield, however, belongs primarily and by Royal authority to the country and not to the Knights Baronet of Nova Scotia. Its use by their Order was a different matter altogether, and with quite different concomitants.

But the mistake referred to accounts no doubt in some measure for what took place in relation to the Provincial coat of arms at the time of Canadian Confederation. The ancient arms were then found "in possession" in this Province. They were displayed in the doors of the Province building, and are to be seen there still, and in the old Great Seal of the Province. But at the time of Confederation the origin and authority of these arms had been forgotten. It was thought that the Province had little ground for using armorial bearings when (as was supposed) belonged in reality to an order of Baronets. The record was not looked for in the right place, namely, in the Lyon Office in Edinburgh, where it might have been found, and so the College of Heralds in London, supposing no doubt that the field was clear, proceeded to prepare arms and a new seal for Nova Scotia as a Province of the Dominion of Canada, not moved thereto by the Provincial authorities of the day, but in opposition to their wishes. The new Great Seal was received in December, 1869, but was neither welcomed nor adopted nor proclaimed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, but pigeon-holed, and left unused for years afterwards. If the Provincial authorities had been aware of the strength of the case for the old arms it is natural to suppose that they would have held out against any change, but in course of time they gave way, and allowed the matter to go by default in favor of the new order.

But even then the ancient arms did not go wholly out of memory. The shield is still to be seen, not only on the old office doors in the Province building, but on odd pieces of jewelry of much later date, and the full achievement appears on the Bank of Nova Scotia $10 notes, of the issue of January 2nd, 1919! In this last case the Indian sinister supporter is shown in a sitting posture and the unicorn charging a wand the dexter side of the shield—the shield itself is of a shape characteristic of the period of debased heraldry and is wrongly marked red! All these details are wrong, but the interesting fact remains that in casting about for a suitable design for its notes the Bank of Nova Scotia selected the ancient rather than the modern arms of the Province. The Historical Societies of Nova Scotia now ask the rectification of the blunder committed when the ancient and lawful arms of Nova Scotia were supplanted by a new and commonplace design of salmon and thistles.

L. M. F.

# Local and Personal

THE POST welcomes news-items for its columns. Write on one side of paper, sign your name and drop items into locked box on our door.

Eighty-four per cent. of the business failures of the past year occurred among firms which did not advertise. The moral is so plain that he who runs may read.

### Coming Events

Two women were married to musicians. The one, a bride of a year, was pushing a baby carriage in which were three fine babies—triplets, all girls. The other woman had been in the bonds of matrimony a couple of weeks. "What beautiful children?" exclaimed the newly married one. "Yes," replied the proud mother; "let me tell you the funniest coincidence. At our wedding supper the boys who played with my husband in the orchestra serenaded him, and they played "Three Little Maids" from the Mikado. Isn't that funny?" At this the other bride turned pale, "Mercy!" she gasped. "At our wedding supper Tom's friends serenaded him, too, and they rendered 'The Sextet' from 'Lucia'."

The bazaar under the auspices of the Presbyterian Ladies' Aid will be held at R. Geddes' ice cream parlours on Thursday, Nov. 25th, afternoon and evening. Sale of fancy goods, ready-made articles, home-made cooking and candy. Refreshments will be served during the afternoon. Everybody welcome. 2

To the hunter or fisherman looking for new places to hunt and fish, Rod and Gun in Canada for December will prove invaluable. In a splendidly illustrated article, W. L. Edmonds, the well-known writer, graphically pictures the wild life of the Dominion, including the North West Territories. Bonnycastle Dale takes his readers with him on a goose shooting trip after the big Canadas. In a reminiscent style Judge Fraleck describes the good old days in an interesting story of the Wayside Inn. The dog that is growing in favor every day is the Airedale terrier and in addition to the splendid cover painting by F. V. Williams, he has a story entitled, "Pluck" that will appeal to everyone. The various departments, Guns and Ammunition; Fishing; Conservation; Trap Line and Kennel are up to their usual high standard. Rod and Gun in Canada is published monthly by W. J. Taylor, Limited, Woodstock, Ont.

James Young of Kaladar, suspected in connection with the death of his wife, whose body was found in the ruins of their burned home on Nov. 8th, appeared before the Police Magistrate at Napanee Saturday and was remanded for a week.


**J. M. SIMPSON**
Barrister-at-Law
Offices over the Hydro Electric Store
Dundas Street, NAPANEE
'Phone 320 — P. O. Box 120

*Music*

**Marguerita I. McCorkindale**
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Pupil of Madame Scruby, Winnifred Parker, and Signor Carboni, late of the Hambourg Conservatory of Music, Toronto.
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*Real Estate*

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Have also choice Hotel properties for sale. Particulars on application to
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Deseronto, Ont.


### Sure Sign

Certain rumors caused Mrs Freeman some anxiety and she decided to investigate. She found that a policeman was paying her cook a great deal of attention, and, as she wished to make sure that it would not prove disastrous to domestic discipline, she questioned the cook. "Do you think he means business, Delia?" she inquired. "I think so ma'am," was the reply. "He's begun to complain about my cookin'."

## St. Mark's Celebrate Had Fine Program

Thursday, Nov. 18th, the annual Parish Harvest Thanksgiving supper given by the congregation of St. Mark's church was a complete success in every way. Five tables laid with great taste fairly groaned with everything that was good and that could tempt the appetite and was done justice to by the large crowd that filled the hall. The ladies, out in full force, waited upon the tables in the most efficient and prompt manner. Almost on time the tables were cleared away and the concert programme commenced which proved to be of great merit. The following artists taking part Mrs Creeggan, Mrs Spence, the Misses Jean and Hilda McGreer, Miss Marion Rennie, Miss Stocker, Miss Flossie Hall, Miss Dorothy Stoat, Mrs Childs, Miss McDonald, Rev. A. H. Creeggan, and Messrs Harold McGreer, Bert Bowen, and J. M. Lyman. The Rev. E. Radcliffe as chairman, had the most pleasant duty to perform as the numbers were most excellent and heartily applauded by a good natured audience. For a thoroughly enjoyable and all round good natured and harmonious evening, the Thanksgiving supper at St. Mark's church this year was a record. Three rousing cheers for the King closed the programme.


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